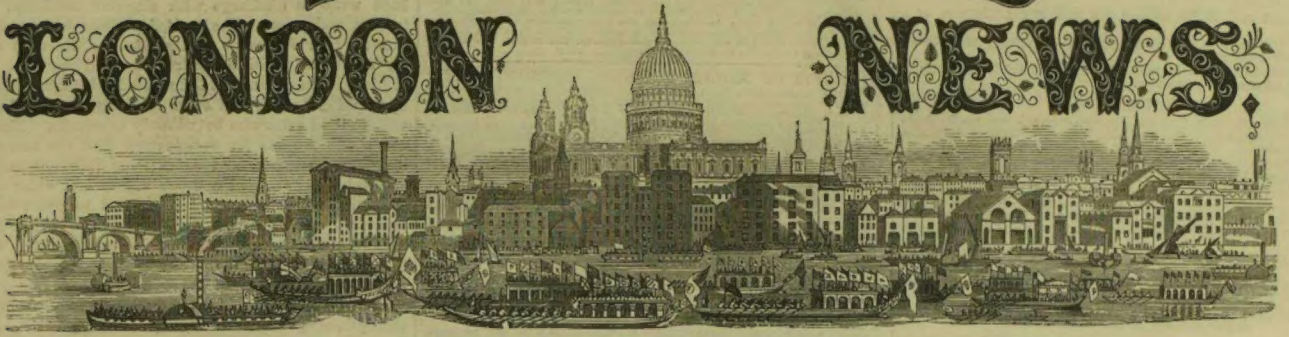


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1875.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



"HARDLY EARNED." BY MISS L. STARR.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

lost their freshness. Even Egypt and Palestine have become somewhat threadbare. India is our own. We have duties to perform in relation to it. It offers sufficient scope for novelty and adventure. But the chief attraction it should present to cultivated Englishmen is that the responsibilities it imposes upon them demand something more than hearsay information to be adequately discharged. In this sense we are not without hope that "Orientation" will become a pursuit agreeable to cultivated taste wherever it exists, and one in which all men who can follow it may feel that they can get good as well as give it. The Prince of Wales will gallantly lead the way. May his excursion be a pleasant as well as a useful one, and may he return to us in safety as soon as the object he has in view has been fairly realised!

THE COURT.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, who had been on a visit of some days to the Queen, left Windsor Castle yesterday week for Kensington Palace. The Duchess of Roxburghe also left the castle.

Her Majesty received Lady Mary Ruthven at the castle on Saturday last. Prince Leopold returned to Windsor from Boyton Manor, St. Mary's, Wilts.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. H. Bliss, Rector of West Isley, officiated.

The Prince of Piedmont, Crown Prince of Italy, visited her Majesty on Monday. His Royal Highness was received at the Windsor railway station by Major-General H. Ponsonby and Colonel McNeill, who attended him to the castle. The Prince afterwards drove in the Great Park, and subsequently returned to London.

The Queen, previous to her departure from Windsor, entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian, Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B. (Ambassador at Vienna), and Lady Buchanan, the Duke and Duchess of Aberdeen, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Admiral Sir Alexander Milner, G.C.B., the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Forster, and Major-General H. Ponsonby.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the castle on Thursday for Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty travelled by a special train over the Great Western and South Western Railways, via Reading, Basingstoke, and Winchester, to Gosport, and crossed thence to Cowes in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, arriving at Osborne at a quarter past seven o'clock.

The Queen has conferred the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle on the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P.

M. Chevalier has submitted for Her Majesty's inspection a series of drawings of scenes in New Zealand.

Lady Waterpark and the Hon. Horatia Stopford have succeeded the Countess of Caledon and the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Colonel McNeill has succeeded Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner as Esquerry in Waiting to the Queen. Lady Elizabeth Adams left Windsor Castle on Tuesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Queen of the Netherlands visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday week. A party of boys from the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road, in charge of Mr. Bell the treasurer, and Mr. Rayment, the master, attended at Marlborough House to perform their gymnastic exercises before the Princess and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, was present at Mdlle. Georgina Schubert's *matinée musicale* at Grosvenor House on Saturday last. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were also present. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to a dance given by Lord and Lady Rendlesham at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited their Royal Highnesses on Saturday and remained to luncheon. The Crown Prince of Italy visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Sunday, the Prince subsequently returning his Royal Highness's visit at Claridge's Hotel. The Princess drove out. The Duke of Cambridge visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince and Princess went to Norbiton, where the Princess opened the new buildings of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove to Combe House (the residence of Mr. J. C. Sim), where they passed an hour in inspecting the house and grounds. Mr. Sim, in conducting their Royal Highnesses through the grounds, pointed out a tree on which he has had an inscription placed recording the fact that the Queen rested under it in order to soothe Princess Beatrice (then a child), who had met with a slight accident in running about the lawn. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at their residence in Arlington-street. The Duke of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess gave a garden-party at Chiswick. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. The Princess, with her children, has driven out daily. The Prince and Princess will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during Goodwood week. Their Royal Highnesses, with their children, have given Mr. L. Desanges sittings for the large picture he is painting of a garden-party at Chiswick. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded the Countess of Maclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

ROYAL GARDEN-PARTY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden-party at Chiswick on Tuesday, at which were present the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Seyid of Zanzibar. Nearly 2000 invitations were issued. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Godfrey, was in attendance.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands was present at the Countess of Airlie's garden-party at Campden-hill on Thursday week, and afterwards visited the House of Commons. Her Majesty dined with the Right Hon. R. C. and Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton at their residence in Chesham-place. On the following day the Queen had luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Montagu House, Whitehall, and afterwards paid a farewell visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, and also visited Kew Gardens. On her Majesty's return to Claridge's Hotel she received fare-

well visits from the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and numerous other friends. The Queen dined with Earl and Countess Cowley. Her Majesty left London on Saturday last for the Continent. The Queen drove to Woolwich, and embarked at eleven o'clock on board the Dutch war-vessel *Volk* (Captain Donkers), which immediately sailed for Flushing.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.

Prince Humbert, travelling incognito under the title of the Marquis de Monza, arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Sunday from Italy. The Prince visited the Queen on Monday. The Duke of Connaught visited his Royal Highness on Tuesday; and in the afternoon he went to the Royal garden-party at Chiswick, and in the evening entertained a small party at dinner at his hotel. The Prince has paid and received numerous visits.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Court Theatre on Tuesday.

Prince Christian visited the fine-arts exhibition at Taunton Castle on Tuesday.

The Empress Eugénie has left Chiselhurst for Switzerland. His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister has left London for Sweden. During his Excellency's absence Count Steenbock acts as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Count Corti, Italian Minister at Constantinople, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Washington.

The Duke of Rutland has left Bute House, Campden-hill, for the Continent.

The Earl of Ravensworth has left London for Ravensworth Castle, Durham.

The Earl and Countess of Home and the Ladies Home have left Grosvenor-square for the Hirsch, near Coldstream.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left Grosvenor-square for Cowes.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham left Grosvenor-gardens, on Saturday last, for Rendlesham Hall, Norfolk.

Lord and Lady Petre and the Hon. Misses Petre have left town for Thorndon Hall, Essex.

Baron de Brincken has returned to the German Embassy from Germany.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Anne Finch, daughter of the late Earl of Aylesford, and Mr. Charles Murray, of her Majesty's diplomatic service, and eldest son of the Hon. Sir C. Murray, K.C.B.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Countess Percy, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, the Earl and Countess of Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Balcarres, the Earl and Countess of Essex, the Earl and Countess of Londesborough, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Catherine Countess Beauchamp, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady Holland, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Marian Alford, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Mrs. Schuster, and Madame de Murietta.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN SIAM.

A month since we published some views, from photographs sent us by Lieutenant Henry Shore, R.N., of the station and observatory at Chulalongkorn Point, forty miles west of the Bangkok, or Menam river, on the coast of Siam. This station was formed by a party of the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Lapwing*, under the command of Sir William Wiseman, to accommodate the scientific astronomers, Dr. Arthur Schuster and others, sent by our Royal Society for the correct observation of the solar eclipse. Among the additional views and illustrations, which are engraved for this Number, is one of the camp, or cluster of huts, erected for the lodging of the scientific gentlemen and their assistants; and one of the huts occupied by the "siderostat" apparatus, described on a former occasion. The remainder are views of the banks of the Menam, going up to the city of Bangkok, which is a very large town of singular construction, built chiefly upon wide bamboo rafts, moored four or six deep along the river-shore. It is computed that there are 12,000 of these floating houses, dwellings, and shops, the inhabitants passing to and fro in boats or canoes. The houses are, in most instances, mere one-story buildings of bamboo, covered at the sides and roof with palm-leaves, and usually containing two rooms, one for each sex of the family inmates. Some houses are adorned with peaked roofs and a front verandah. The great pagodas of Wat Sah Kate and Wat Chang are, with the Royal Palace, the most important edifices in Bangkok. Wat Sah (the name is miss-spelt Wat-Poh in our Engraving) has recently been closed by order of the King, who sent away hundreds of the Buddhist priesthood to earn their livelihood by useful labour. The lodges and gateways only are shown in our Illustrations; the principal building is a huge bell-shaped pile of solid brick, 300 ft. in diameter and 250 ft. high, with niches for statues on its side, and with a smaller edifice on the top, reached by many stairs and passages. The Wat Chang pagoda has likewise the form of an immense bell, with a tower and lofty spire above, to the height of 250 ft.; but its outside is decorated with a mosaic of many-coloured Chinese porcelain plates, stuck in plaster, and so arranged as to present figures of elephants and monkeys, griffins and other monsters, with flowers, leaves, and arabesque ornamental devices. In the extensive gardens or park of Wat Chang are numerous small pagodas, monuments, and tombs, with grotesque works of sculpture. The members of the Eclipse Expedition, and the naval officers, were hospitably entertained at Bangkok by order of the Siamese King, as they had been at Petcha Buree, a town of some importance near their observatory station.

A thunderstorm occurred on Sunday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Hexham. The Misses Benson, of Grindon-hill, were returning from church in a carriage when a flash of lightning struck the shaft, killing the horse and injuring one of the ladies. Mr. Nicholas Woodman, jun., of Crow Hall, who was following them at a short distance, was struck also, and he and his horse were killed.

The National Congress of the Friendly Societies of the kingdom, representing over 3,000,000 members, have unanimously adopted a resolution, tendering their warmest thanks to Mr. William Holms, M.P., for his attention to the interests of these associations while the Government Friendly Societies Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons. The Congress acknowledge that they have the hon. member for Paisley to thank in a great measure for the useful and practical portions of the bill.

The Extra Supplement.

"SWEET SEVENTEEN."

Mr. George Leslie, A.R.A., has a patent among the artists of our day for the graceful, expressive, and characteristic portraiture of English girlhood. Here is another of his charming young maidens; and her looks will say for her, at one glance, more than we could say with pen and ink were our scribbling to run the length of a column. It is needless to say more of this damsel than what Mrs. Quickly says of Mistress Anne Page, "In truth, she is pretty, and honest, and gentle." The man is happy, whether he be old or young, to whom Mrs. Quickly may add this further report of her—"and one that is your friend, I tell you that by the way; I praise Heaven for it." Or let us borrow, still from our unfailing Shakespeare, a different strain of praise for such a beauty:

Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all the swains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she;
The heavens must find it lend her,
That she might admir'd be.
Is she kind, as she is fair?
For beauty lives with kindness;
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To help him of his blindness,
And being helped, inhabits there.
Then to Silvia let us sing,
For Silvia is excellent;
Fairer than each mortal thing,
Upon the dull earth dwelling;
To her let us garlands bring.

This Silvia, may it please you, is our "Sweet Seventeen."

"HARDLY EARNED."

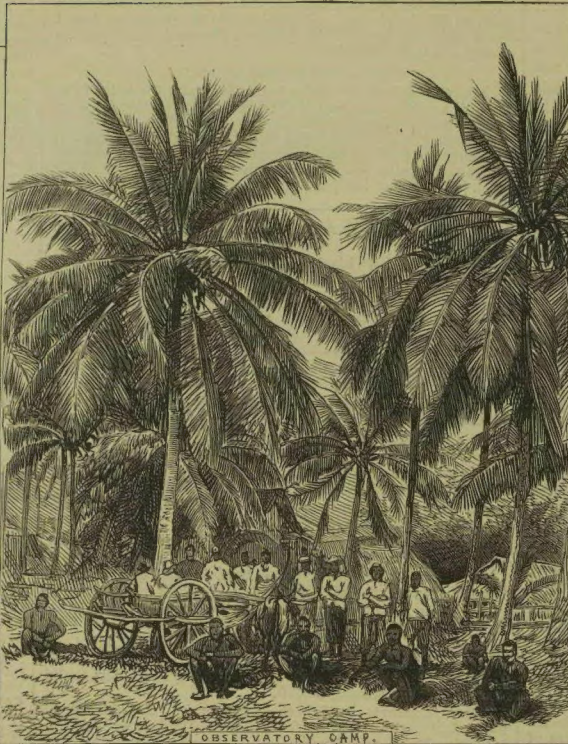
This picture, contributed by Miss Louisa Starr to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, may have been designed, in sisterly compassion, to exemplify the weary life of lonely toil and little encouragement, which many a daily governess in London has to endure. The poor fatherless girl, well bred and accustomed in childhood to the refined comfort and domestic cheerfulness of a well-supported English home, now lodges in a solitary chamber in the dustiest suburb of this vast city; and starts before eight o'clock in the morning, after her cup of tea and slice of bread, to walk a round of some twelve miles, in any weather of any season, and teach the listless or unruly children of several families what she has but imperfectly learnt at her own former school, during the lifetime of her deceased father. She has returned at a late hour in the evening from the day's circuit of harassing work, ill paid with a few shillings, which are most "hardly earned;" and, sitting here alone till bed-time, wrapped in a thin shawl to make up for the want of the falling fire, she has fallen into the deep slumber of extreme fatigue. We are sorry, indeed, to see her maiden youth so painfully denied the innocent enjoyments of life, so harshly doomed to a hopeless continuance of exhausting labour in the practice of what should be an intellectual profession. It is but too probable that, with no leisure or further opportunity for studies, and with the loss of nerve and natural spirits consequent on a depressed state of health, she will do less good to the little boys and girls under tuition than might be done by a resident governess, the worthy inmate of their prosperous parents' household. For her own sake, it would have been far happier in the time of need to have sought the useful womanly employment of a housemaid; or to have acquired, in a school of cookery, the admirable science and skill of the kitchen; or to have lent her gentle service, with heart and thought, and hand, to personal attendance on a lady in the dressing-room. We should greatly prefer either of these conditions in life for a daughter or sister of our own, or of any friend of ours; but a false opinion of class respectability is still fatal to the real welfare of thousands, in a world enslaved by narrow conventional ideas.

BURMESE FAMILY WORSHIP.

Some account has been given of the kingdom of Ava, or Burmah, which extends up the great rivers Irrawaddy and Salween, in the peninsula east of the Bay of Bengal, towards the south-western frontier of China. There is but too much reason to fear that the headstrong folly and faithlessness of its King will before long have involved Burmah, for the third time, in a war with the British Indian Government, which may prove troublesome and costly, but can only result in his signal discomfiture. The city and Royal Court of Mandalay were briefly described last week. A more complete modification of the Buddhist religion is there professed and richly endowed. King Moughlun himself, before he usurped the gilded throne, was a priest or monk of this religion—if such it may be called—which is nearly identical with the Pantheistic philosophy of the German metaphysicians, though further sanctioned or adorned by the fancied incarnation of Buddha. The latest version of the Buddhist mythology is that which inspires the worship of Gaudama Buddha, and which is peculiarly affected by the Burmese form of national piety. In the sketch we have engraved is seen a Burmese family come to pray to Gaudama. As these edifices are solid and brick-built pagodas, open-air adoration is the rule. On the pagoda day small offerings of flowers and banners, presents of rice and food, are brought to put on the altars. Some carry a ringing gong, of good bell metal mixed with silver or gold. Observe the young girl depicted on the left hand, with telescope-like ornaments in her ears and flowers in the hair, which is combed back, and falls in straight wisps over a black knot and hair like a horse's tail. She has just risen from prayer to enjoy her cigar, lightly held in her long straight fingers. Her dress is a loose opening petticoat, tight to the figure above, but fastened securely at the waist and breast. The jacket, generally of white fabric, is worn with tight sleeves by all alike, men and women. They wear, also, gay handkerchiefs of bright colour, put on as a light shawl. On the feet are slippers that clatter about the ground, with a support across the naked foot inserted between the big toe and the other toes. This girl carries a paper and cane umbrella. The older woman is telling her beads, with little ornament about her. The young men wear a silken kilt (putsee), just showing the tattooed blue marks on thigh and knee. The old man seems to be enjoying his betel and pawn leaf for chewing, which leaves the teeth and lips and gums quite red, and makes red saliva. All these persons are grouped at the base of a big pagoda. It is like a parent building surrounded by smaller temples, adorned with images of griffins, devils, sacred peacocks, and shrines of Gaudama in endless variety. The pagoda is capped with an umbrella-shaped spire, on which are bells, sweetly tinkling as the currents of air play above amidst the groves of palm. These sacred buildings are all of the same bell-shaped form, solid with brick, and are consecrated by putting an image of Gaudama Buddha in an alcove at the base. The big dragon is a common guardian of the temples, and this, with images of demons, hooded snakes, and other fabulous monsters of their religion, makes a curious scene to gaze upon.



GATEWAY IN WAI POH.



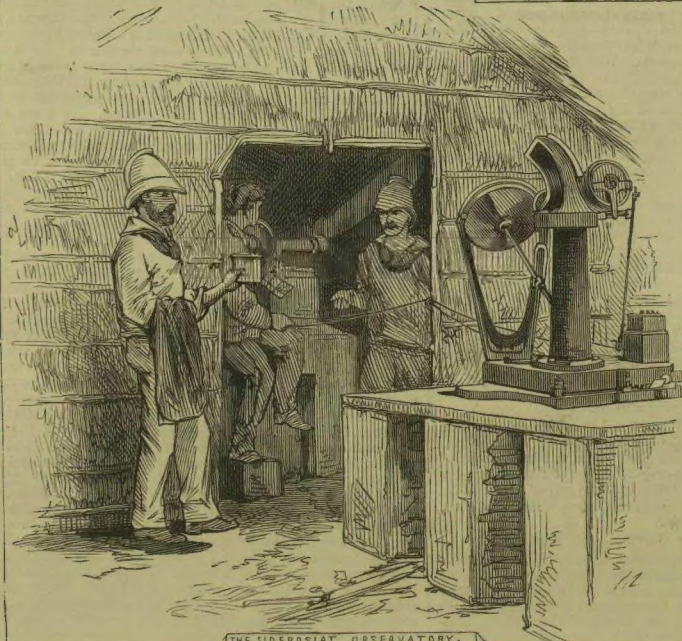
OBSERVATORY CAMP.



VIEW IN WAI POH.



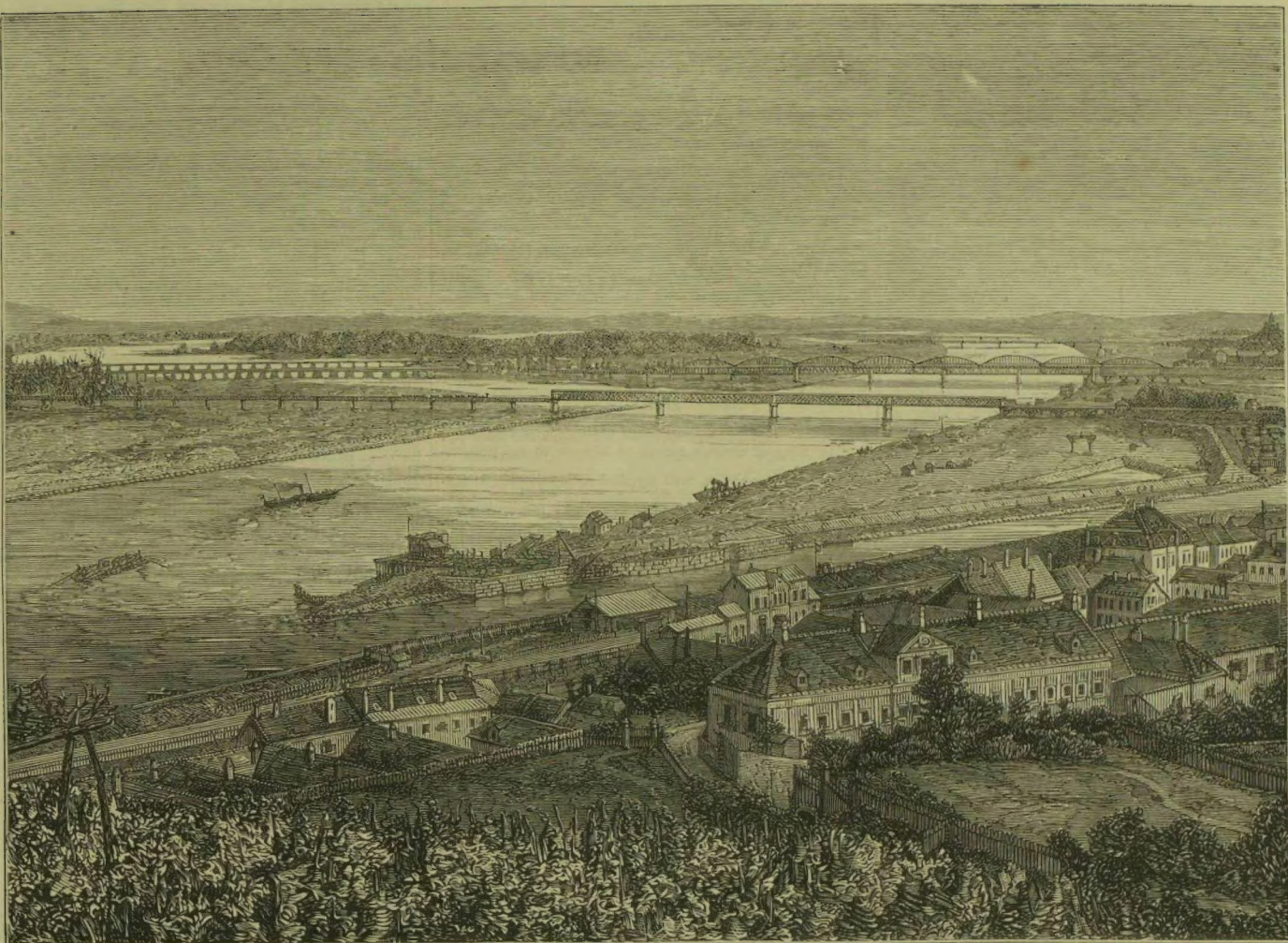
MENIAM RIVER - WAT CHANG IN THE DISTANCE.



THE SIDEROSTAT OBSERVATORY.



TOMBS IN WAT CHANG.



THE NEW CHANNEL FOR THE DANUBE AT VIENNA.



BURMESE AT PRAYER TO GAUDAMA.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 15.

Political matters once more occupy public attention. The close of last week was marked in the Assembly by the discussion on the University Education Bill, resulting in several victories for the clerical party, who succeeded in getting their amendments carried. The object of the bill is to abolish the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the University of France, of opening schools of law and medicine and of conferring degrees. The Radicals supported this monopoly, on the ground that if it were abolished the numerous schools under the direction of the priests would assume a higher position, and compete with those under Government control. Monday witnessed fresh triumphs on the part of the supporters of the measure. A more important debate, however, has been that which has taken place on the validity of the election of M. de Bourgoing, the Bonapartist deputy for the Nièvre. The very exhaustive report drawn up on the subject by M. Savary clearly showed that the party represented by M. de Bourgoing had been remarkably active in endeavouring to secure his return, and had been subsidising numerous newspapers. The debate, which began on Tuesday, was therefore looked forward to with great interest. The mere question of the validity of the election was soon disposed of, it being annulled by 330 votes to 310; but on M. Rouher—who, before the voting, had complained of the general attacks made upon the party he represented, and demanded permission to speak in its defence—ascending the tribune a scene of some confusion ensued. After some acrimonious passages, and an attempt on the part of several Bonapartist deputies to get the Government to express their opinion as to the general conduct of their party, the debate was adjourned. On Wednesday M. Rouher resumed his speech, which has created a profound impression. He defended his party from the charge of conspiring against the State, and denounced the conduct of the Committee appointed to inquire into the validity of the Meuse election for dragging forward a quantity of extraneous matter. He then entered into the more general view of the question, stating that neither the Monarchists nor the Republicans, who had coalesced against the Bonapartists, had abandoned the hope of establishing a Government in accordance with their own particular views, and therefore they could not expect the latter to do so. The speech was listened to quietly till M. Rouher began to eulogise Napoleon the Third, when a storm broke out, which checked the utterances of the ex-emperor, whereupon M. Gambetta, inspired by reminiscences of Robespierre and the National Convention, cried out, "The blood of the second of December suffocates you." When order was restored, M. Rouher said that the present Republic was a mere compromise, and that all parties based their hopes on a revision of the Constitution; at the same time warning the Right that they were only helping the Radicals. The debate was then adjourned.

The floods in the south have been followed by similar disasters on a smaller scale in North-Western Normandy. Several houses were destroyed in the town of Lisieux by the rising of the river Touques, and eight or ten people and many cattle were swept away. The crops in the valley of the Seine have suffered severely, and some damage has been done by the rain and hail along the banks of the Saône and Rhone.

The International Maritime and Fluvial Exhibition was opened on Saturday, and at one o'clock the various French and foreign committees assembled and listened to an inaugural speech by Admiral Fourichon, who paid a high compliment to the labours of his English colleagues. A social and instrumental concert followed, and in the evening a banquet took place. The Exhibition, though open to the public, is still in a backward state, many of the cases being unopened.

Some excitement has been caused by the reported mobbing of a French officer in Rome, and to appease this the Government have communicated a note to the papers setting forth that it was due to curiosity alone and calling attention to the sympathetic tone of the Italian press. A letter from M. Louis Blanc, defending his conduct and criticising pseudo-Republicans; a demonstration against M. Vuilliot on the part of the students of the Quartier Latin; the deaths of the Archbishop of Besançon and of General de Chabot, father of the late French Ambassador at your Court; and the death of M. René Marc, the son of the director of the *Illustration* newspaper, who was accidentally shot by a friend at his father's house on Monday, are the only other topics remaining to be recorded.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has been presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, and by the Emperor of Russia with the Order of Saint Andrew. His Majesty has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

A constitutional scheme has been drawn up, providing that the Senate shall consist of three equal portions of hereditary and elected senators and nominees of the Crown. In the Chamber of Deputies there is proposed one representative for every 50,000 of the population.

The news is confirmatory of that received last week of the defeats which the Carlists have sustained. The energy and combined movement of Generals Jovellar and Martinez Campos have been rewarded by the surrender of Cantavieja to them, with the artillery park, vast military stores, and 2000 Carlist prisoners of war. Many civil functionaries, one brigadier, 170 officers, fifty cadets, 1600 soldiers also have been rescued, and forty-eight civil hostages whom the Carlists had carried off from Carcinena to Cantavieja, and also three Government officers and thirty-seven soldiers, captives. The Government casualties during the siege numbered eighty. Great activity is being displayed to prevent the retreating Carlists in the centre penetrating into Catalonia and Navarre. Besides this, Quesada telegraphs from Miranda that a general advance has been made on the enemy's positions between Cervilla and Trevino, and a successful attack on Portillo, near Vittoria, and a bloody resistance. General Blon telegraphs from San Sebastian, on Tuesday week, that hostilities continued along his line. The enemy's fire was slow: his own brisk. The Carlists last week attacked La Junquera, but were repulsed by the garrison. General Arrando arriving in time to complete their defeat. The ironclad Vittoria cannonaded Bernico for two hours, on Wednesday week. Brigadier Moreno has occupied Veillas, and General Weyler is rapidly marching to join him. The Royal army entered Vittoria on Wednesday week. Other official despatches published in Madrid announce that General Delatre has driven the Carlists under Dorregaray from the villages of Forriella, Guara, Sieste, and Boltana, with loss of many killed, wounded, and prisoners. After the engagement Dorregaray retreated to the Arran valley, pursued by Generals Delatre and Weyler. The official account adds that it is believed that Dorregaray will be compelled to seek refuge in France. The Government announces that measures have been taken to "force him to take refuge in France, or accept battle under circumstances which would lead him to disaster." Madrid advices state that General Quesada has

entered Salvatierra, and that the Carlists fled at his approach and took refuge in the neighbouring mountains.

BELGIUM.

The bill which recently passed the Parliament rendering it a penal offence to make offers to commit assassination has been promulgated.

GERMANY.

On arriving at Munich, last Wednesday afternoon, the Emperor of Germany was cordially received. His Majesty, after having dined at the railway station, proceeded on his journey to Salzburg.

The German Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle, the highest in his gift, upon General von Goeben, now commanding the 8th Army Corps, who so greatly distinguished himself as divisional commander in the late war.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph has been suffering from an attack of measles.

By the will of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, the Emperor Francis Joseph becomes universal legatee of his private fortune.

Besides the floods at Buda-Pesth described and illustrated in other portions of this paper, another storm swept over it on Saturday last, destroying many of the temporary works which had been made to repair the damage done to the roads and bridges by the storm of the 26th ult.

RUSSIA.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the infant Prince, arrived at the Imperial Castle at Peterhof last Saturday. The King of Sweden arrived at Moscow on the previous evening.

A strong expedition, well supplied with scientific instruments, has set out to see if the ancient bed of the Oxus can be again filled with water, and so an easy communication established between the Caspian and Aral Seas.

In connection with the Socialistic conspiracy nearly 800 persons are to be indicted, and a Ministerial circular admits that the plot was carried on in thirty-seven provinces. A revolutionary propaganda has also been discovered among a portion of the army.

TURKEY.

Particulars of the Budget have been published. The revenue is estimated at about £19,000,000, and the expenditure at about £23,000,000. It is explained that the deficit is principally due to the effects of the famine and the cattle plague; and it is proposed to obtain an equilibrium by augmenting the resources of the State.

Disturbances have occurred in the frontier towns of the Herzegovina.

We learn from Constantinople that an official is expected there from the British Post Office to organise the postal service, in accordance with the provisions of the Postal Union.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has issued a decree ordering the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar by the Egyptian Administration from September next.

Muzinger Bey, Governor of Eastern Soudan, has been created a Pasha.

AMERICA.

The Republican Convention of Wisconsin and the Minnesota Democratic Convention have passed resolutions in favour of a return to specie payments.

The annual College Regatta was held, last Wednesday, on the Lake of Saratoga, thirteen colleges participating. The Channel University boat came in first, Columbia College second, and Harvard University third.

Twenty persons were injured by a riot which broke out among Irish Roman Catholics and Orangemen at Lawrence, in Massachusetts, on July 12.

INDIA.

It is now stated that when Sir D. Forsyth was present the King of Burmah appeared willing to concede all that was required; but after Sir D. Forsyth left, the King wrote to Lord Northbrook refusing to British troops a passage through his territory. A resolution of the Viceroy, notifying the conclusion of the Burmah Mission, was published on Wednesday, at Simla. Fresh communications are being made with reference to the refusal of the King to allow British troops to pass through his territory, and Lord Northbrook is confident that they will result in the maintenance of friendship between the two Powers.

A telegram to the *Times* from Calcutta says that the railway bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore had been satisfactorily tested, and that it was to be opened for traffic last Thursday.

Sir Arthur Gordon, the new governor of the Fiji Islands, arrived at his post on the 25th ult.

Mr. Childers, M.P., left London, on Tuesday, to embark at Liverpool on his way to Canada, to undertake his duties as commissioner on the question of the compulsory repurchase of the estates of the Prince Edward Island land proprietors.

The International Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg has adopted the Russian proposal that short telegrams, not exceeding ten words, shall henceforth be charged at the rate of three-fifths of the cost for messages of twenty words. These despatches must not be sent in cypher.

The Russian *Invalide* says that Yacoub Beg, who keeps a garrison of 10,000 men at his capital, has dispatched 12,000 others to guard his Eastern frontiers against the Chinese. All these troops are armed with breechloaders, and drilled in the European style.

As the Cunard mail-steamer *Scythia*, which left Liverpool last Saturday for New York, was proceeding off Roche's Point, on the South Irish coast, she struck against a whale. The whale was seen to leap out of the water with a deep cut in its side, and the steamer, on reaching Queenstown, was found to have lost one of her propeller-blades. She in consequence had to return to Liverpool for repairs.

Yesterday week the sixth company of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Pratt, left the Chatham School of Military Engineering, and embarked on board the chartered screw-steamer *Whampoa*, for conveyance to the Fiji Islands. The Royal Engineers are to be employed at Fiji in the erection of a residence for the Governor and on the other public buildings and works to be undertaken.

As H.M.S. *Topaze* was making the best of her way, in a six or seven knot breeze, from St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, to Gibraltar, on June 3, about six p.m., there was a cry of "man overboard." A sailor named Gustavus Parkes ran aft and jumped from the stern to the rescue of his shipmate. The lifeboat was quickly manned and picked up the men, who were holding to a lifebuoy. This is the third time Parkes has risked his life to save shipmates. On a previous occasion he jumped into the water off San Blas, West Coast of Mexico, to the rescue of John Anderson, for which he received the Humane Society's silver medal.

A notice issued by the General Post Office states that a large number of letters addressed to Canada have been recently posted prepaid at the rate of 2½d. only, instead of the proper rate, 3d., the senders being apparently under the impression that the Postal Union rate has been applied to letters for Canada. Such is not the case, letters for Canada being still liable to the rate of 3d. per ½oz. when forwarded by direct packet or via Halifax, and to 4d. per ½oz. when forwarded via the United States. Letters insufficiently paid are liable on delivery to a fine of 3d. in addition to the deficient postage.

It is stated that the recent storm at Geneva was the most violent and destructive that has taken place in the district for the last quarter of a century. It began about one o'clock in the morning. A furious wind sprung up, which in a few seconds increased to a hurricane, and brought with it torrents of rain. Hail of extraordinary size followed, and in a short time everything was covered with it. The violence of the storm roused the whole city, and much excitement and alarm prevailed. When daylight came it was found that great damage had been done in and around Geneva, trees were torn up, crops ruined, gardens wrecked, and windows, skylights, and roofs smashed, as though by a bombardment.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, William Arthur, to be Rector of Stockhill Ottersey.
Beaumont, Frederick Comings; Perpetual Curate of Elngate, Stafford.
Baker, F. W.; Vicar of St. James's, Hatchly, Middlesex.
Bird, S. W. Edderfield; Vicar of All Saints', Plymouth.
Blomfield, Alfred; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Boyd, Henry; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Broadbent, William Harper; Rural Dean of Leyland.
Braund, William Hocking; Vicar of Lyng.
Broughton, Henry Vivian; Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.
Butler, John Bell; Perpetual Curate of Hargreave, Cheshire.
Carr, H. W.; Vicar of Battersly, Devon.
Chadwick, Frederick White; Vicar of South Wingfield, Derbyshire.
Clements, Edward Marston; Vicar of Siston, Lincolnshire.
Compton, Lord Alwyne; Archdeacon of Oakham.
Davies, David Hamilton; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bradford.
Hobson, John Butcher; Perpetual Curate of Grimston-cum-Wartaby.
Faulkner, Thomas; Rector of Lee, Northumberland.
Faussett, Robert Godfrey; Vicar of Cassington, Oxon.
Fidler, John Atkinson; Perpetual Curate of Carnforth.
Guthrie, Edward Collis; Perpetual Curate of Potburyworth.
Gilbert, William; Perpetual Curate of Holland Fen, Lincolnshire.
Green, Richard Eling; Minister of St. Olave's, Mile-end New Town.
Gutteres, F. E.; Vicar of Coleridge.
Hankin, D. B.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Milmay-park, Telford.
Hawker, T.; Rector of Colleigh.
Holmes, Charles Allison; Vicar of Greetingham, Rutland.
Inge, William; Vicar of Airedale, Staffordshire.
Jephcott, Francis; Chaplain of Southwell House of Correction, Notts.
Key, L. L.; Vicar of Kellogg.
Lander, T.; Vicar of St. George's, Battersea.
Lister, Thomas Llewellyn; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Newport.
Lowe, J. B.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Toxteth, Liverpool.
Norris, William Arthur; Vicar of Farnham, Northants.
Mason, Henry Williams; Vicar of Lee, Northumberland.
Money, C. F. S.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Mould, Joseph; Vicar of Rodbourne Cheney, Wilts.
Nield, Charles Wallace; Minister of St. Peter's, Mill End, Rickmansworth.
Norris, William Arthur; Vicar of Farnham, Northants.
Outhwaite, William; Perpetual Curate of Farewell, Staffordshire.
Owen, T. J.; Perpetual Curate of Rhodes.
Purdon, John; Rector of Boxworth, Cambs.
Pike, S.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Beacon-hill, Bristol.
Raymond, John Tuckfield; Rector of Edwys-Cummin, Carmarthen.
Riley, J.; Vicar of Henlock, Devonshire.
Robinson, Henry; Incumbent of Willington, Northumberland.
Robson, George; Vicar of Foxton, Cambs.
Rundle, S.; Vicar of Stockhill Ottersey.
Sands, R. E. W.; Vicar of Cooling, Kent.
Sells, A.; Curate of Edelesoke, Wilts; Vicar of Radston, Brackley, Northants.
Spencer-Smith, Orlando; Perpetual Curate of Kingston-on-Soar, Notts.
Watson, F. B.; Rector of Iglingworth, Sussex.
Thompson, Josiah; Rector of Draycot Cerne, Wilts.
Vaughan, D. J.; Rural Dean of Leicester.
Walford, Laurence Charles; Vicar of Christ Church, Tonbridge Wells.
Weddall, John Charles; Rector of Lynton with Papplewick, Notts.
Weston, George Kirk; Rector of Morston, Sussex.
Wilkinson, J. B.; Minister of the District of the Ascension, Lavender-hill.
Windle, Henry Edward; Vicar of Rusland, Lancashire.
Woffinden, Henry; Curate of Bath Abbey.
Worsley, Victor of Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
Wyatt, F. J.; Rector of St. George's; Archdeacon of Demerara.
Young, John; Rector of Blore Ray, Staffordshire.—*Gleaner.*

The west window of the church at Bishopsbourne, once the parish of Richard Hooker, has been fitted with stained glass by Messrs. Morris.

The Bishop of Exeter has reopened Sticklepath chapel, a tiny little edifice near Okehampton. It will only seat about a hundred worshippers, and it has been rebuilt at a cost of £800.

A roll of bank-notes value £800 was last week left by a lady, under the initials of E. C., at the office of the Curates' Augmentation Fund.

A service of plate, by Messrs. Garrard, was, on Tuesday, presented to the Dean of Lichfield, on his retirement from the office of Archdeacon of Bucks and Vicar of Aylesbury.

A tower and spire, 160 ft. high, have been added to Christ Church, Whitley, which was built in 1861, and the services in connection with the completion of the structure were held last week, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Bishop of Exeter, in his visitation charge, referred to the operation of the Public Worship Act, and said he should not allow complaints to proceed where the persons making them were insignificant and few.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church at the colliery village of Hamsteels for a district which has been formed out of the parish of Esh. It will accommodate 250 persons, and has cost £1200. The first incumbent is a grandson of Charles Wesley.

It was resolved, at a meeting held yesterday week in St. George's Hall—Sir C. J. Palmer in the chair—to form a body called the Church Private Patronage Defence Association, in view of the provisions of the Bishop of Peterborough's bill affecting the rights of the patrons of benefices.

The Rev. Henry Walter Miller, senior assistant priest at Richmond, Surrey, has been elected one of the organising secretaries to the Additional Curates Society for the metropolitan district, including the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Rochester, Chichester, Ely, and Norwich.

The session of the Southern Convocation was concluded yesterday week, the Lower House being occupied with a debate on a proposed third service for Sundays; and in passing through committee a special office for the Day of Intercession. The Convocation of York meets on the 27th inst.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber. Eighteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company carried on their revision to the middle of the fourth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

We learn from the *Guardian* that the sum given for the fabric and endowment of St. John's, Spalding, and for the parsonage and schools, by the munificent founders, Miss Mary Anne Johnson, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, was £20,000. This is only one of the many generous acts of pious and charitable beneficence of the same lady.

Sir Robert Christison, Bart., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, will be president of the British Association next year, when the meetings will be held in Glasgow.

At a meeting, on Thursday week, of the Bishops of both provinces at Westminster, their Lordships discussed in private the present crisis in the Church. There was a general consensus of opinion as to the necessity of acting promptly in restraining excessive Ritualistic practices, and an equal desire to deal tenderly with moderate men.

A temporary church, to be used until the erection of the permanent memorial church to the late Rev. Dr. Oldknow, was opened, on Wednesday week, in Cooksey-road, Small-heath, Birmingham. This structure, capable of accommodating 650 persons, has been put up to meet the immediate wants of the parishioners, all the seats being free and unappropriated.

Another of the good works set on foot by the Rev. Erskine Clarke, the Vicar of Battersea, was inaugurated on St. Peter's Day, when the Bishop of Winchester laid the corner-stone of St. Peter's Church, Plough-lane. The work was well started by an anonymous contribution of £5000. The whole cost, including steeple, when completed, will be about £9000. The design is by Mr. William White, F.S.A., who planned the neighbouring Church of St. Mark. There is already a crowded congregation formed in the temporary Mission school-chapel built by Mr. Cubitt, M.P., last year.

An Order in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 29th ult., created a new archdeaconry in the diocese of Peterborough—viz., "the archdeaconry of Oakham"—so that the diocese now consists of three archdeaconries—viz., the archdeaconry of Leicester, the archdeaconry of Northampton, and the archdeaconry of Oakham. The archdeaconry of Oakham includes the whole of the county of Rutland and a considerable division of the county of Northampton. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have provided an endowment of £135 per annum, which, with the fees, is calculated to produce £200 a year. The Bishop of Peterborough has collated the Hon. and Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, M.A., Rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, to be the first Archdeacon of Oakham.

The Bishop of Worcester opened the newly-restored church of Farnborough, near Leamington, on Tuesday, and there was a large attendance of the clergy and laity of the county. The church, which is of Norman architecture, has been restored under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott. The restoration included the removal of the transept and the gallery, the building of a new aisle, raising the nave roof, raising the tower, and the erection of a spire. The bells have also been repaired, two new ones added, and a new organ will also be placed in the church. The entire cost of the alterations will be about £4000, and Archdeacon Holbeck, Archdeacon of Coventry, who is Rector of the parish, gave £2000 towards that work. Mrs. Holbeck gave £100; the Bishop of Worcester, £25; Mr. John Hardy, ex-M.P. for South Warwickshire, £50; Colonel Cartwright, ex-M.P. for South Northamptonshire, £50; Miss Holbeck, Stratford-on-Avon, £100; and Lady Hotham, £100. The parishioners also took up the work warmly.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Several Scotch peers and members of Parliament waited on the Home Secretary last Monday to urge an inquiry by Royal Commission with a view to the amendment of the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1858. Mr. Cross, in reply, promised to consult his colleagues on the subject.

A meeting of the general committee of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, at which a draught scheme of action was adopted, and it was decided that a public meeting in promotion of the object in view should be held.

Mr. R. C. Jebb, of Cambridge, was on Wednesday unanimously elected to the vacant Greek chair in the Glasgow University.

Mr. Aitken, assistant to Professor Crum Brown in the Edinburgh University, has been elected by the Dick trustees as successor to Professor Dewar in the chair of chemistry in the Veterinary College.

Speech day at Christ's Hospital takes place this year on Wednesday next, when the annual orations will be delivered by the Grecians according to ancient custom. The Lord Mayor has consented to distribute the prizes.

Speech day at Highgate School was on Wednesday week, the 7th. A distinguished company attended, including the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Selborne, Baroness Biddell, Countess of the Hon. Waldegrave, and others. The speeches, selected from the "Trinamius" of Plautus, the "Knights" of Aristophanes, Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" were given with much spirit. After the speeches, the Head Master referred to the prosperous state of the school, and then proceeded to read out a goodly list of honours obtained since last speech day. After the distribution of prizes the company were entertained at lunch in the Head Master's garden. The school in the past year has had an increase of forty-seven boys.

The following elections to scholarships have taken place at Sherborne School:—House Scholarships (for three years, fifty guineas)—First, Lester; second and third not awarded. Galpin and Garland (scholarships increased). Old Shirburnian Scholarships (for one year, twenty guineas)—Hurry (under sixteen), Mayo (under fifteen), Bastard (under fourteen); Williams, ml., mathematics.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have elected to the Head Mastership of the Lincoln Grammar School the Rev. J. Albert Babington, M.A., Assistant-Master at Marlborough School.

Mr. Joseph Stubbs, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected Master of Ilminster Grammar School.

The scholarships at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, have been awarded as follow:—Classical scholar, ship, open to boys above fourteen, Wheeler; mathematical scholarship and tercentenary exhibition, Barton; modern school scholarship, Hodges; scholarships open to boys under fourteen, Russell II. and Cobbold.

An inquiry into the management of the Wimborne Minister Grammar School—one of Queen Elizabeth's foundations—was opened at the Townhall, Wimborne, on Tuesday, by Mr. Pearson, Assistant-Commissioner, appointed under the Endowed Schools Acts. The principal question in dispute is whether the education imparted shall be first or second grade, the governors of the school being in favour of the former.

The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Middle-Class Schools Corporation took place, on Thursday afternoon, in the large hall of the schools, Cowper-street, City-road. Mr. Goschen, who presided, after presenting the prizes, congratulated all the prize-winners upon their success. The Rev. W. Rogers, Dr. Carpenter, and others addressed the meeting.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

We sincerely wish our gallant Volunteers at Wimbledon may enjoy a final week of bright weather to compensate them for the baptism they have endured during the first week of the meeting. The bright little camp on Wimbledon Common was almost deluged by the incessant downpour of rain last Saturday night and Sunday morning. So violent was the wind, too, that four tents were blown down. Sunday service beneath the umbrella-tent was interrupted by the storm; and the weather was, in brief, bad enough to damp the ardour of every riderman unprovided with a Boyton suit. The total strength of the camp on Sunday night, nevertheless, was 3297, or 296 in excess of what it was on the corresponding day of the meeting last year.

The meeting proper of the National Rifle Association was opened, fortunately, on a fine sunny day. Shooting for the Alfred Prize—open to all comers—began on Monday; but, owing to delay in marking, was not concluded till Tuesday morning. The aggregate value of the Alfred Prize is £350, which is subdivided into 93 smaller prizes, as thus:—One prize of £30, two of £10, 40 of £5, and 50 of £2; but as a complete list of the 93 prizemen would be rather a long one, it will be enough to give the names only of the highest scorers, with the additional remark that out of the 50 to whom were allotted the £2 prizes no less than 41 made in the aggregate a score equal to some of their more fortunate rivals who carried off the higher prize of £5, and who owe their fortune to the system in vogue this year of "counting back" in all cases of equality.

The following are the leading scores:—

THE ALFRED (N.R.A.) PRIZE.—Snider rifle; 300 yards; 7 shots.	
Winner of £30.	Pts.
Sgt. W. Clarkson, 19th N. York 34	Chief Winners of £5.
Winners of £10.	Pts.
Lieut. J. D. Bury, 5th Denbigh 33	Lieut. G. J. Dineley, 9th Surrey 33
Priv. G. W. Pearson, 1st Lancers 33	Sergt. G. Ellidge, 35th Cheshire 33
	Lieut. W. Dodds, 5th Northam. 33

The contest for the *Daily Telegraph* prize extended over Tuesday and Wednesday morning, the conditions being seven shots at 200 yards, and the prizes a cup, with one prize of £10, four of £5, and several £3 prizes. Lieutenant H. Palmer, 36th Stafford, won the *Telegraph* cup with a score of 35. There was a tie for the second prize of £10 between Private Humphry, of the Inns of Court, and Sergeant Carder, of the Royal Horse, both of whom had scored 34 when the firing closed. As both scores had been obtained by an equality of shots, the tie could not be decided by "counting back," and was consequently shot off after luncheon, when Private Humphry, hitting the very centre of the bull's-eye, made what is known to marksmen as a "carton," and valued at 6, while Sergeant Carder could not compass more than an "inner," which is not worth more than 3. Mr. Humphry's name is no new one at Wimbledon, as in 1871 he carried off the Queen's prize.

The shorter ranges of the Queen's prize, the 200 and 500 yards, never produce very much excitement. It is on the third day, when at the 600-yards range the men are trying hard for a place in the chosen sixty, that the excitement begins. As there are 2250 entries for the prize this year, the contest is sure to be a keen one as it narrows to the close. On Tuesday, the first day, at the 200-yards range, three reached within one of the highest possible score—35; and they were:—Private A. St. John Clerke, Inns of Court; Lieutenant W. W. Ross, 1st Lancers; and Sergeant W. Boulton, 6th Cheshire. Among those who had made good scores up to Wednesday evening was Lieutenant Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, a name of mark at Wimbledon, for it belongs to one who twice (in 1866, and again in 1869) carried off the Queen's prize. The top scorer, however, at the 200 and 500 yards ranges—seven shots at each—was Private Boulton, 6th Cheshire, who made the great total of 64. Despite the rain the contest was continued on Thursday, and early in the afternoon Private Innes, 10th Aberdeen, was credited with the high aggregate score of 90 points for the first stage of the Queen's, and was generally regarded as winner of the silver medal. Last year the silver medal was won by Corporal Young, of the 1st Herts, with a score of 87 points out of a possible 115.

The Lords and Commons match was to have been decided on Thursday by the following teams, had the rain not poured down incessantly:—Lords: The Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer, Earl of Dunraven, Earl of Denbigh, Earl Ferrers, Lord Waldegrave, and Lord Wharfedale. Commons: The Marquis of Lorne, Hon. R. E. Plunkett, Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, Major Pelloe, Mr. A. Bass, Mr. J. W. Malcolm, and Mr. A. P. Vivian. The match is at 500 yards, with fifteen shots out of any rifle, with any ammunition, and in any position each individual competitor may select. For the first time the contest will be for a material prize. The Rajah of Vizianagram offers two silver flagons as a challenge trophy, to be held for the year by the Lord Chancellor or the Speaker. St. Swithin has prevented the match from taking place on its watery anniversary; but it is to be hoped he will allow it to come off on Monday next.

One of the most interesting matches looked forward to was the promised contest in which it was anticipated the American riflemen might figure; and some disappointment has been felt that the suggested arrangement by which the Americans (and the Canadians too, we would have suggested) could have shot in the Elcho shield contest, though not for the shield, has been set aside by the N.R.A. council. The president, and the captains of the English, Irish, and Scottish teams were all in favour of this natural arrangement, Colonel Gildersleeve had courteously fallen in with the suggestion on behalf of the Americans, and Lloyd's had offered an elegant cup for the international match. The N.R.A. council found, however, that the conditions under which the Elcho Shield is contested precluded the Americans from shooting side by side with the English, Irish, and Scottish teams; and they, therefore, wrote to Colonel Gildersleeve proposing that a match should be got up between the Americans and a team of eight from the United Kingdom. This proposition was declined by Colonel Gildersleeve; and thereupon the council offered a silver challenge cup, to be shot for at Wimbledon on the 17th inst. among the Americans only, with thirty shots at 1000 yards, the winner to keep the cup for one year, and after that to hand it over to be shot for yearly by the members of the New York Rifle Association at the same distance, but subject to such other conditions as that Association may think fit to impose.

The social life of Wimbledon bade fair to be as gay as usual on Monday, when Lady Wharfedale was "at home" at the Cottage; but the rain of Wednesday and Thursday kept visitors away, and none but those on shooting bent ventured out. We may add that Bishop Cloughton is to preach in camp on Sunday, and the meeting will be brought to a close on Saturday next by the usual review and distribution of prizes.

The associated master cotton-spinners in several of the Lancashire towns have resolved to lock out the whole of their hands on the 24th inst., in order to put an end to a partial strike which has taken place at one mill. The hands demanded an advance of 15 per cent, and refused to submit the matter to arbitration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Most of the races at the July Meeting produced better fields than we are accustomed to see at Newmarket; but we doubt if a single really good two-year-old made its debut during the week. Caballero beat Julia Peachum so cleverly in the Maiden Stakes that he will prove a capital advertisement for his rising young sire, Pero Gomez; and it is probable that the Man at Arms—Cerse colt, who finished in front of him at Stockbridge, is one of the best youngsters that has run this season. Brigg Boy had no trouble in disposing of the ungovernable Kaleidoscope in a half-mile match; and the useful decorator (7st. 3lb.) carried off the July Handicap. The Chesterfield Stakes brought out a field of eleven, and furnished another proof of the very moderate character of the animals which took part in the July Stakes. Gilestone, who ran a dead-heat with Camelia for third place in that event, started an equal favourite with Skylark; but though he appeared to have the race in hand a hundred yards from home, yet he then commenced swerving all over the course, and Skylark caught him and won easily by two lengths. Lord Falkmouth's colt is a remarkably fine one, with great bone and power, and if he stands training, which is a little doubtful, ought to win many a good race. On Friday Farnese, the newly-named son of Pantheon and Lady Coventry, had nothing to beat in the Stretchworth Stakes, and both Tartine and Stray Shot ran very well in two handicaps.

The Nottingham July Meeting commenced pretty well, but the second day was a complete failure; and unless some active steps are taken the fixture bids fair to die of inanition. Belia had some little difficulty in defeating Louise of Lorne in the Trial Stakes; and as she was in receipt of no less than 49 lb. the two-year-old form of the year looks worse than ever. Stray Shot beat Tartine very cleverly for the Sixth Biennial Stakes; and then the odds of 5 to 2 on Thuringian Prince (8st. 7lb.) for the Nottinghamshire Handicap were completely upset by old Quail (6st. 13lb.). The mile and three quarters was evidently too far for "the Prince;" and Archer, driving Quail along from start to finish, won very easily indeed from Jamie Croft (6st. 10lb.). Genuine won two races without much trouble; and the July Stakes was still further discounted by the style in which Julia Peachum cut down Levant over half a mile.

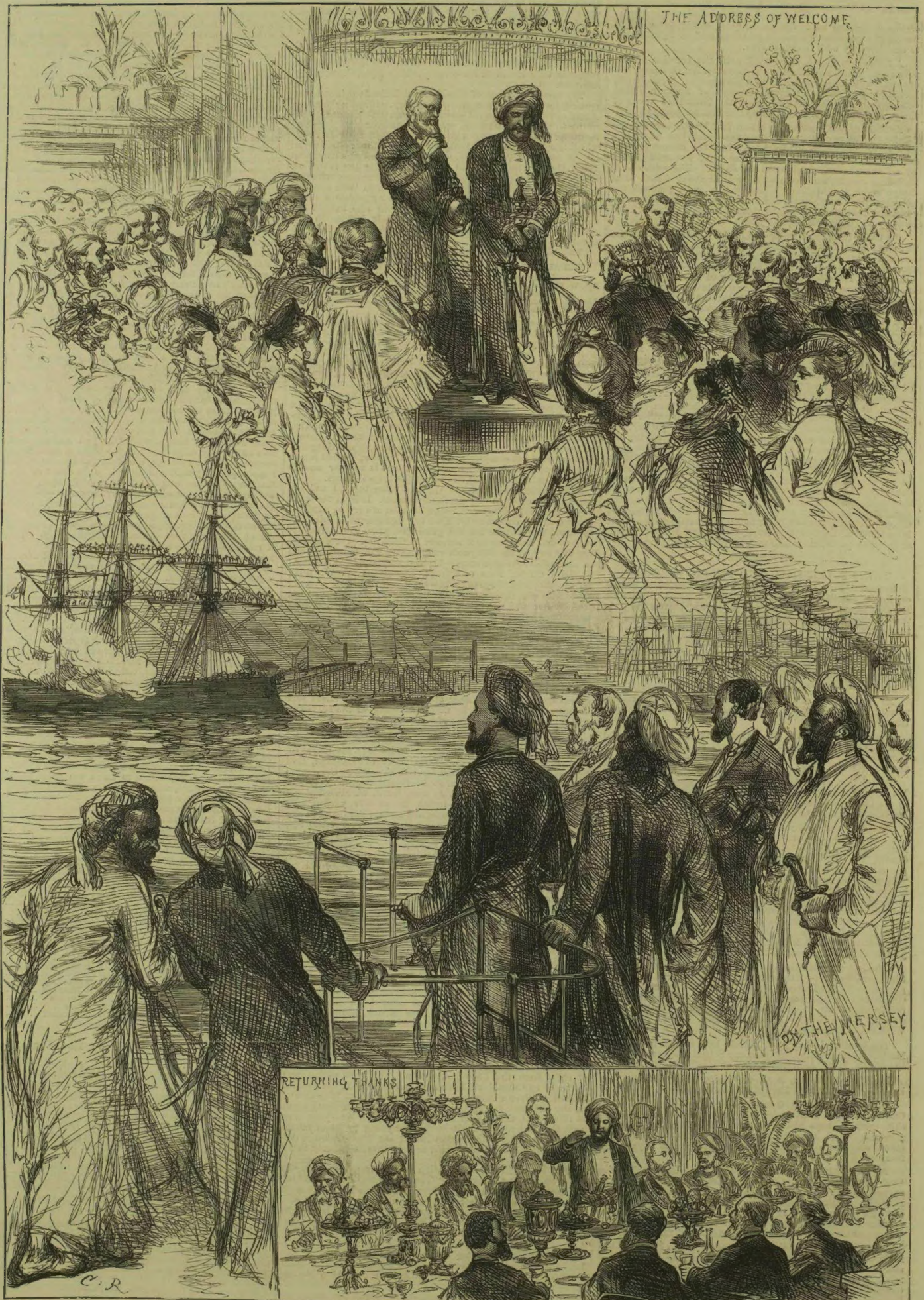
The last two days of the Newmarket July Meeting witnessed some very important sales of blood stock. Fifteen yearlings from the Mentmore Stud made the splendid average of 574 gs., which, we believe, is quite unequalled for so large a number. Sidonia (2450 gs.), an own brother to Corisande, by King Tom—May Bloom, headed the pool, and was sold to Mr. Naylor for only 50 gs. less than the Duke of Hamilton gave for Angus, who still enjoys the doubtful honour of being the highest-priced yearling on record. It is said that Mr. Naylor intends to return to the turf in confederation with Prince Bathany. Polydorus (1800 gs.), by Parmesan—Hermione, went to Mr. Gretton; and many good judges preferred him to Sidonia, as, though not such a grand-looking colt as the latter, he shows more quality. Eight youngsters from the Bonehill stud, six of them by Pero Gomez, averaged 227 gs. They were a remarkably nice lot, and some of them by no means realised their value. The long-talked-of sale of Mr. Chaplin's stud took place on the Friday, when most of the animals were wonderfully well sold. Red Cross Knight (2000 gs.) made, to our mind, more than twice his value; while Margaria (1600 gs.), Rosinante (1000 gs.), and a pair of horses (700 gs.), and Comcha (1100 gs.), were all very dear. The eleven yearlings averaged upwards of 385 gs. At the conclusion of this sale, six horses belonging to the late "Mr. Launde" were disposed of. Holy Friar (1300 gs.) is never likely to stand training again; but his two-year-old own sister, Hypocrysis (2400 gs.), is likely to do Mr. Peck good service, and Monk (1800 gs.), his own brother, fell to Mr. Gretton, at the stereotyped price which that enterprising gentleman gives for a good yearling. Annoly (1100 gs.), an own sister to Agility and Apology, was taken by Count Berteux.

The recent persistent rain, which at the time of writing shows no sign of abatement, has interfered sadly with cricket, and two or three important matches have been left unfinished. The first day of the Eton and Harrow match was a dismal failure, owing to the wet, thousands of people waiting at Lord's all day long to witness less than an hour's play. It was therefore found impossible to finish the game on Saturday, and the Harrovians, who played a wonderfully plucky up-hill game, were saved a probable defeat. The Hon. A. Lyttelton (59), the Eton captain, is a really first-rate bat, and wonderfully good behind the wicket; while L. Chater (30 and 35) is decidedly the best bat on the other side, and was "not out" in each innings. We append the full score:—

Eton.		Harrow.	
Hon. A. Lyttelton, b Meek	59	Hon. A. De Grey, thrown out by	0
E. Harding, c Wilkinson, b	0	Clough-Taylor	0
Cochrane	26	M. R. Fox, c and b Meek	1
A. Hackett-Smith, b Cochrane	5	H. Whitfield, not out	6
W. F. Forbes, b Kemp	47	C. Haig-Brown, b Meek	9
E. W. B. Denison, c Banbury, b	8	Byes 7, 1-b 5, w 9	21
Meek	8		
E. Ruggles-Brise, b Kemp	9	Total	292
J. Wakefield, c and b Kemp	22		
Harrow.			
1st inn.		2nd inn.	
A. C. Tysen, c Lyttelton, b Denison	2	not out	39
M. G. Wilkinson, b Denison	6	b Haig-Brown	11
A. Hackett-Smith, c Haig-Brown	19	b Wakefield	3
C. M. Kemp, c Forbes, b Haig-Brown	3	b Wakefield	33
A. Banbury, b Denison	0	b Wakefield	9
H. E. Meek, b Denison	0	b Denison	15
L. Chater, not out	39	not out	35
E. Clough-Taylor, c Forbes, b Wakefield	13	b Wakefield	7
G. O. Grundy, c Wakefield, b Forbes	22		
E. F. Charles, c Lyttelton, b Denison	4		
A. F. Stewart, c Denison, b Forbes	6		
Byes 6, w 2	8	Byes 5, 1-b 2, w 5, n-b 1	13
Total	110	Total	155

The rain on Wednesday saved Notts from an almost certain defeat at the hands of Middlesex, as the latter team had only to get 68 runs in their second innings to win. Mr. A. J. Webb (97, not out) batted in magnificent form; and Mr. M. Turner caught and stumped no less than nine of the Notts men in the two innings! Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire in a single innings, with six runs to spare. The scoring on each side was heavy, Clayton (41) and Lockwood (43) being the chief contributors to the winning total. Sussex has inflicted a crushing defeat on Kent, winning in one innings, with no less than 266 runs in hand. Mr. J. Cotterill (191) and Humphrys (51) did most of the run-getting; and Lillywhite took thirteen wickets at the expense of only 70 runs.

The Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science have held their final sitting and appended their signatures to the sixth report on Science Teaching in Public and Endowed Schools; the seventh report on the Universities of London, Scotland, Dublin, and the Queen's University in Ireland; and the eighth and final report on the Advancement of Science and the relations of Government to that branch of study.



THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AT LIVERPOOL.



"AT LAST, MOTHER!" BY D. W. WYNFIELD.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Without question, the most popular member of the Government in the House is the Home Secretary. By his good-natured and conciliatory manner and by a certain firmness and a certain chiming in with popular feeling in regard to some mis-carriages of justice he has come to be considered, to use a colloquial but expressive phrase, a good fellow by both sides of the House. Notably, one night he won the sympathies of the Opposition by his relation of the manner in which he had dealt with a decision of certain of "the great unpaid," who condemned a child to fourteen days' imprisonment and four years in a reformatory for plucking, not stealing—for the *aninus furandi* was clearly absent—a small spray of geranium from a branch which protruded out of a garden on a roadside. But beyond this Mr. Cross, in regard to his Labour Laws Bills, had contrived to win universal approval; and one night he was overwhelmed with compliments on his achievement, and sat with his hand covering his face to hide the conscious blushes with which his countenance was suffused. While he was still in the midst of a "blaze of triumph," the bills in question came on for Committee; and, lo and behold! the glamour which had come over the Opposition began to dissipate, and criticism, sometimes keen and sometimes coarse, began to be scattered on points of the measures, and once, at least, Mr. Cross absolutely got angry, or at least warm. The assault was led by Mr. Lowe, and supported by such commentators as Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt, while Mr. Forster brought his judicial prowess to bear upon the Home Secretary, who had rather a hard time of it. Eventually, however, he with great adroitness jockeyed Mr. Lowe, by anticipating an amendment belonging to that gentleman, in which, in a proposal of his own, Mr. Lowe's idea was embodied and expanded. The proposal came like a shell into the ranks of the somewhat exulting Opposition, who had hoped to show their strength upon this particular proposition. They had reason, for during the discussion the Government exhibited some curiously small majorities, many of their own supporters becoming temporarily their antagonists. Even Mr. Lowe developed some hesitancy, and seemed conscious that he had been outflanked by the Home Secretary, and it was with an air of clemency and condescension that Mr. Cross consented to postpone discussion and decision until the Opposition had recovered their scattered wits.

In passing, it may be remarked that in this matter, one peculiarly in the interest of the working classes, the working-men members, so called, were nowhere, while Lord Robert Montagu, who is now a vociferous adherent of that class, performed very successfully that operation which a pig is said to perform when swimming—namely, involuntary suicide.

The state of Government business has become a matter for serious consideration. At the very utmost, but four weeks of the Session remain, and night after night fifty bills appear on the paper, nearly all of them in the stages of second reading and Committee. Now, the declaration of the Prime Minister two months ago that he was determined to pass all his measures is specially remembered; and the question has arisen—How will he do it? It would seem that the tactics of Mr. Disraeli are to allow private members to exhaust their perfunctory bills and motions, after which they will go away; and, with Houses no larger than a quorum, the Government will have it all their own way, and conduct their measures to fruition, pleasantly and with facility. This strategy, however, does not apply to all the Government Bills, and, in particular, it does not touch the Merchant Shipping Bill, which may be called the Santissima Trinidad of the Ministerial legislative squadron. Upon it a numerous and very interested, in a sinister sense, body of members have their eyes; and it is evident that they are in a Tantalus state in regard to it, their hope being that it will, in a manner, postpone itself till next Session, and give them another year to baffle in, without interference with their peculiar customs. Towards carrying out the object above stated, of giving private members rope enough, Mr. Disraeli (whose absence from the House has become frequent) has yielded the last fortnight to the Parliamentary egotists who, in their measures and their motions, represent only themselves; but the time has now come when the Government must resume the *pas*. The Prime Minister has given no sign of falling away from his resolve of making the Session remarkable for the number of measures passed by the Ministry; and one evening, when a shipowner member gave notice that, if the Merchant Shipping Bill was not forthwith proceeded with, he should move that it be cast out, Mr. Disraeli signified that, though looming in the distance, it was not destined to pass altogether out of sight. As the measure has been relegated to a day on the verge of August, it remains to be seen by what charms, what conjurations, and by what mighty magic the Prime Minister will achieve the object, so dear to his heart, of making the Session expire in a blaze of triumph.

Notably amidst the spasmodic efforts of the Government to push on a measure has been that which they have applied to the Judicature Bill. That measure is in a peculiarly perplexing position. On every occasion of its discussion its unpopularity, at least amongst the lawyers, seems to increase. It is not merely the Opposition sages (more or less) of the law who are doing their best to improve it off the face of the earth, but several of the Ministerialists who are barristers and attorneys are its deadliest foes. Then the Attorney-General, who has the conduct of the measure, avowedly has no personal fondness for it—has declared that it is no child of his, that in its origination he was opposed to it, and implies that it is only out of loyalty to the Lord Chancellor, who naturally desires that no second mortification shall be cast upon him in connection with it, that the law officer mildly contests, and faintly yields, amendments; while the Solicitor-General mostly contents himself with giving, what, by a figure, may be called, the light of his countenance to the proceedings. Owing to the blabative powers of the lawyers, which are specially developed in the discussion, the bill has proceeded but slowly, and no one seems able to predict when it will emerge from Committee. It is believed, however, that its passage will be forced, for it is whispered that on this event the continuance of the Lord Chancellor in the Ministry depends.

Amongst curiosities of Parliamentary personality that have occurred, note may be taken of the appearance of Mr. Grant Duff, on whom his tour in India seems to have had a chastening and subduing effect; for he made a speech on a motion one night in which there was not one eccentricity of phrase, not one ascent to the moon, but a regular sequence of business-like statement. This occasion was rendered remarkable by the appearance of Mr. McLaren in a rabid phase of Conservatism, which afforded opportunity for ironical congratulations from the Government side, but which did not seem to penetrate very deeply into the sensorium of the ineffable member for Edinburgh—and all Scotland.

The estimate for the visit of the Prince of Wales to India was contested by sixty or seventy persons, and supported and illustrated by speeches from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright. One remarkable feature of the debate was that, for once, Sir Wilfrid Lawson had notice given him that he had got tiresome.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Stanhope moved an address to her Majesty praying that she would forego her prerogative of creating peers of Ireland henceforth. The motion was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, who proposed to modify the prayer by substituting for it that the Crown should be asked not to stand in the way of a measure for altering the law relating to Irish peerages. This, after a somewhat animated debate, was agreed to. The Royal Irish Constabulary Bill was read the second time, and the Medical Acts Amendment (College of Surgeons) Bill was passed through Committee.

Speeches were made on Monday, by Lord Penzance and Lord Derby, on the subject of international law, apropos of a passage in the despatch from the German Minister to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Pollution of Rivers Bill was read the third time and passed, and several smaller bills were advanced a stage.

Earl Granville drew from the Duke of Richmond, on Tuesday, the assurance that the Government, in withdrawing the Dover Pier and Harbour Bill, did not take that course with the intention of shelving the matter. The Bridges (Ireland) Bill and the Police-Constables (Scotland) Bill were read the second time; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (for Chapels) Bill and the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill were read the third time. The subject of the Aldershot manœuvres was brought forward by Lord Waverley in a somewhat depreciating sense, and their utility was defended by Lord Cadogan, the Dukes of Richmond and Cambridge, and Lord Cardigan.

The Friendly Societies Bill, on Thursday, passed through Committee, as did also the Artisans' Dwellings (Scotland) Bill. The Chelsea Hospital (Lands) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Public Health Bill, and the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bromley, &c.) Bill, as amended, were reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Heygate, yesterday week, brought forward a motion the object of which was the restoration of certain allowances which had been withdrawn from Consular chaplains. A debate ensued, and eventually the motion was withdrawn. Then Mr. Grant Duff called attention to the position of the Endowed Schools and Hospitals of Scotland, with a view to their reform and expansion; and afterwards there were discussions respecting the accounts of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, a recent appointment in the Inland Revenue Department, and other subjects. In Committee of Supply some votes were agreed to.

The Employers and Workmen Bill was passed through Committee on Monday. The House also went into Committee on the Conspiracy and Protection to Property Bill, and the Militia Laws Consolidated Amendment Bill.

The House met at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, having adjourned at twenty minutes past two the same morning. In answer to a question from Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Cross said his attention had been called to the case of the young girl sentenced at Spalding to fourteen days' imprisonment and four years in a reformatory for plucking a geranium, and he had remitted the sentence, addressing a strong expression of disapproval to the justices. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill was taken in Committee, and all the clauses proper were passed. New clauses were being considered when progress was reported. Before the sitting was suspended the Entail Amendment (Scotland) Bill was discussed in Committee, the Report of the County Court Bill was considered, the Police Expenses Bill was read the third time, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was passed through Committee, and the report of the Public Records (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was received. At the evening sitting Mr. Sullivan urged the Government to promote science and art in Ireland, and received a satisfactory assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Peter Taylor complained of the discontinuance of the returns of crime and punishment in the Navy. A motion for their renewal was resisted by the Government, and on a division it was rejected by 101 to 63. Mr. Whalley, in a long and characteristic speech, which created much amusement, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into a variety of circumstances relating to the residence of the order of the Jesuits in this country; but, as it did not find a second, his motion could not be put. Afterwards Mr. Whalley obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the vesting of open spaces in the Metropolitan Board of Works for exercise and recreation.

Mr. Heygate on Wednesday moved the second reading of the Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote) Bill, the object of which is the better regulation of the election of Aldermen in boroughs. The debate resulted in the passing of the previous question. The second reading of the Allotments Extension Bill was moved by Sir Charles Dilke, and, on a division, the motion was lost by 164 to 116. The Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill was considered on the motion for second reading, and the debate was adjourned. The Church Rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill and the Public Worship Facilities Bill were withdrawn; the Orphan and Deserted Children (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.

In reply to Sir John Kinnear, on Thursday, Mr. Bourke stated that the second treaty had recently been signed by the Sultan of Zanzibar in reference to the suppression of the slave trade in his dominions, doubts having arisen as to the treaty of 1873. The Attorney-General, in answer to a question from Mr. Dillwyn, said he believed that it was the intention of the Prime Minister to make a statement as to the course of public business early next week. Sir C. Adelerley, replying to Mr. Plimsoll, said it was true that the master of the Stella steamship had sailed from an English port after her detention had been ordered, and that she had taken with her the officer put on board to survey her. For this the master had been fined £5 and costs, but the Board of Trade was in communication with the customs as to whether it would not be right to take further proceedings against the master. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the estimate for the visit of the Prince of Wales to India Mr. Fawcett rose to move that, "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient that any part of the expenses of the personal entertainment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his proposed visit to India should be charged on the revenues of India." Mr. Hankey seconded the motion. Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion, and observed that if the Prince of Wales were to visit India as the representative of her Majesty he should feel himself compelled to ask for a grant of about £500,000. Mr. Gladstone thought the proposal a fair and moderate one. Sir W. Lawson objected to the vote generally on the ground that they had no statement before them to show that the visit of the Prince would benefit either England or India. Mr. Fawcett's motion was ultimately defeated by a majority of 379 against 67. The House having gone into Committee, on the vote of £60,000 for the conveyance of the Prince of Wales to India, Mr. Macdonald objected to the vote, declaring his intention to divide the Committee upon it. In the course of a discussion that followed, Mr. Burt took occasion to express his disapproval of the vote on the ground that there was nothing

to show that the visit of his Royal Highness to India would be productive of advantage either to India or to this country. Mr. Bright, in supporting the vote, expressed a hope that the characteristic kindness, courtesy, and generosity of the Prince of Wales would have such an influence over all the English residing in India, that they will be induced to follow his example in exhibiting a similar tone and demeanour to the natives of India. Dr. Kenealy, in objecting to the vote, stated that he had received about 1000 letters from all parts of the kingdom, all complaining of his absence from the House when this proposal was first made by the Prime Minister. On a division, the vote was agreed to by a majority of 350 to 16. The other items of the expenses attendant upon his Royal Highness's visit were pushed to divisions by Mr. Macdonald and his little party with a similar result.

"AT LAST, MOTHER!"

A dramatic situation of considerable interest is suggested by Mr. Wynfield's picture, which is in the Royal Academy Exhibition. This frankly affectionate girl, who throws herself kneeling at her mother's lap in the confident attitude of earlier childhood, turns upward such a happy face, with such a blessed look of assured thankfulness, mingled with such an expression of conscious womanly dignity, that we cannot doubt what is the purport of the letter she has dropped on the floor. It is her lover's declaration, "at last," that he whom she has loved so long in maidenly silence, known only to the mother from whom she keeps no secrets of the heart, will dedicate his manhood to the virtuous attachment which his circumstances have not, perhaps, before enabled him as yet publicly to avow. This is the "old, old story," which every generation of men and women have to repeat between the youth and maturity of their growing lives. It is good that we should see its moral beauty now and then rendered by the Artist, in the spirit of Mr. Wynfield's touching work, and with such grace and unaffected truth as in the picture here engraved.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. George Moore has offered to defray the cost of a shelter for cabmen in Kensington.

The Zoological Society has suffered a loss by the death of the female Indian elephant, which occurred last week.

Miss Edith Nicholls, the granddaughter of Thomas Love Peacock, the novelist, has been appointed lady superintendent of the School of Cookery.

An ornamental marble fountain, with figures of Shakespeare, Milton, and Chaucer—erected at a cost of £5000—was opened, on Monday, in Park-lane.

The Merchant Tailors' Company entertained the Skinners' Company at a banquet, on Wednesday, which took place under the presidency of Mr. John Jackson.

At a crowded meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone, on Wednesday, resolutions were passed against the recent reassessment of house property in that parish.

Invitations to the international municipal banquet in London, on the 29th inst., have been accepted by the Mayors of Lisbon and Oporto.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was entertained at dinner at the Alexandra Palace, on Wednesday evening, previously to his departure for the United States. Lord Dunraven presided.

Lord Skelmersdale presided, on Wednesday, at the dedication ceremony of the new Masonic Hall in Camberwell, and afterwards consecrated the Surrey Masonic Hall Lodge, which is to be held there.

Replying to a deputation of the United Society of Brush-makers, who complained of the competition of prison labour in their trade, the Home Secretary said the matter was under consideration.

Cardinal Manning took a leading part in the second annual fête of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League, held at the Crystal Palace on Monday. About 10,000 persons were present, many of whom were members of the league.

At the hands of Mr. Walpole, a handsome testimonial was, on Wednesday, presented to Mr. Higham for his exertions during thirty years on behalf of building societies, resulting in the passing last Session of an Act relating to them.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, a letter was read from Mr. F. Peek, offering £500 for the purchase of 1000 prize Bibles and 1000 prize Testaments, to be given to children who display superior attainments in the knowledge of the New Testament, especially of the gospels.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society held last Saturday, Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., the chairman, announced to the meeting a donation from the Earl of Dudley of £100 to the conservatory fund. The total amount of the fund at the present moment is 1200 gs.

At a numerously-attended meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Thursday week—Lord Bury, the president of the council, in the chair—his Lordship, Mr. Bonamy Dobree, and Mr. Burnley Hume handed in their resignations.

At a social meeting of the Trinity Congregational Church, Walthamstow, held last week, Mr. Feilden (who has lately accepted the secretariat of the Colonial Missionary Society) was presented with a costly silvertree service and an illuminated and framed address.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, a large meeting of members of the Catholic Union of Great Britain was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms. Monsignor Capel and others spoke, and resolutions were passed in favour of organised registration amongst Catholics.

An important extension of the Metropolitan Railway cityward was opened to the public on Monday. The title of "Bishopgate-street" has been applied to the new station, which is situated at the junction of Liverpool-street and New Broad-street. The company will next proceed with their operations to High-street, Aldgate.

The collection of modern pictures and sculptures belonging to the late Mr. E. J. Roffey was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods on Friday and Saturday last for £3465. Mr. Frith's "Salon D'Or" was sold for £1995, the copyright reserved. The finished study for the picture, also with the copyright reserved, was afterwards sold for £430 10s.

A fancy bazaar, under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Christian, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in connection with the Sir Moses Montefiore Testimonial Fund. A valuable contribution of artistic and industrial native work from the inhabitants of the Holy Land was one of the special features of the bazaar.

A meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was held in the Long Parlour at the Mansion House yesterday week, to promote the National Training School for Music. Several influential City men, including the masters of three of the principal City companies, were present; and at the end of the meeting the Lord Mayor announced that ten scholarships of £40 each for five years had been promised.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey on Sunday evening brought to a close their four months of revival work in London. The service was held in the Camberwell-green Hall, and it was conducted in the presence of an enormous congregation.—On Monday they held a farewell meeting with a large number of clergymen, ministers, and other friends, previous to their departure from England.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, has received a deputation of Irish members, who waited upon him to suggest that the Government should drop their bill for increasing the salaries of national teachers in Ireland by raising local rates, and make an additional grant of £60,000 over and above the £120,000 usually voted. The right honourable gentleman, however, declined to accede to this proposal.

A correspondent, Mr. N. Waterall, suggests that the pillar letter-boxes should have notice-boards placed on them, with the name of the street in which they are situated and their postal district painted upon them. For indicating the boxes at night he would have small coloured lamps fixed on their tops, with the name of the street and of the postal district upon them in white letters.

By permission of the Duke of Sutherland, a meeting was held on Tuesday, at Stafford House, at which the Rev. Canon Ridgway, Bishop Gobat, and the Rev. J. Bardsley gave accounts of their experiences in Syria, and of the social and religious improvement of the Syrian females in connection with the British Syrian Schools. It was stated that a debt of £300 required to be liquidated by the School Society.

It is reported that Mr. Mapleson and the directors of the Royal Academy of Music are negotiating an arrangement by which the institution in Tottenham-street will remove to the Thames Embankment, and become closely connected with the new National Opera House. Although this report has not yet been officially confirmed, it is probably correct, as the formation of a school of music was a part of Mr. Mapleson's original scheme.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 83,472, of whom 32,686 were in workhouses and 50,786 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures showed a decrease of 9982, 16,557, and 20,869 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 366, of whom 243 were men, 105 women, and 13 children under sixteen.

Dr. Frankland reports that the river waters supplied to London during June had regained their usual summer quality, the amount of organic impurity being scarcely less than it was during the winter. Although river water is by comparison easily filtered in summer, both the Southwark and Grand Junction Companies delivered "slightly turbid water," which contained numerous moving organisms. The samples drawn from the mains of the other companies were clear.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Wednesday, at the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hall, in commemoration of their golden wedding, which was celebrated in September last. This was made the occasion of a numerous and representative gathering, from which Mr. and Mrs. Hall received the heartiest congratulations. The testimonial consists of a joint annuity of £100, and a sum of money amounting to £550, the apportionment of £1530, from 580 subscribers.

The Metropolitan Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Association (the prospectus of which appears in our advertising columns) purposes to give practical effect to the Act introduced by the Government "for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns." It is intended to make arrangements at once for sites in immediate proximity to Battersea, Victoria, Finsbury, and Southwark Parks; and it is mentioned that Her Majesty the Queen has expressed her sympathy with and approval of the objects of the undertaking.

An exhibition of hounds and fox-terriers was held at the Alexandra Park on Wednesday and Thursday. The entries were numerous, including hounds exhibited by Her Majesty and the principal masters of packs in the United Kingdom. Prizes to the amount of upwards of £250 were awarded, and the Duke of Beaufort was one of the prize-takers.—The authorities of the Alexandra Palace have determined to organize an international carrier-pigeon-match between France and England and Belgium and England. A large sum of money will be distributed in the shape of prizes, the chief of which will be a gold vase.

The Emperor of Austria has sent his Imperial Gold Medal of Arts and Sciences to Mr. D. L. Mundy, photographic artist, as a reward for his publication of sixteen views of "Rotomahana and the Boiling Springs of New Zealand." Those beautiful views, which form, together with Professor von Hochstetter's descriptive notes, a handsome volume issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, were lately spoken of in our Journal. They have been praised by several of the leading scientific institutions in Germany as a successful example of the use of photography for the illustration of geological phenomena. Their artistic merits have equally been recognised by the Photographic Society of London. A large number of Mr. Mundy's views of New Zealand landscape scenery, including those of the volcanic geyser district, will be exhibited next week, by the magnifying oxy-hydrogen reflector, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

A numerously-attended meeting of ladies was held, on Monday, on Stafford House, to hear Mrs. Finn, the widow of the late Consul at Jerusalem, give an address on recent researches in Palestine. The chair, in the absence of the Archbishop of York, was taken by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, who explained that Mrs. Finn was organising ladies' associations in aid of the objects of the fund. Mrs. Finn, who was heard with the greatest attention, spoke more particularly of the present inhabitants of Palestine as being lineal descendants of the ancient Canaanites, a point which she illustrated by reference to the vitality of the Biblical names still surviving among them, in spite of the changes of occupiers to which the country has been subject, and the survival of customs once prohibited to the Israelites, such as setting the kid in its mother's milk. The same theory was advanced some months ago on precisely similar grounds, but with different illustrations, by Mr. Clermont Gamneau. The chairman read a letter from Colonel Lane, the chief of the new American expedition for Eastern Palestine, regretting that his departure prevented his attendance, and pointing out that the Americans have been able to set apart a sum of 30,000 dols. for this expedition. He spoke briefly of the aims of the society and his own connection with it from its foundation, and congratulated the meeting on having listened to as clear, true, and graphic an account of the work of the society's explorers as he had ever heard or read.

The Royal Botanic Society is unfortunate in the selection of days for its fêtes. A couple of years ago a most elaborate celebration was marred by a thunderstorm, and on Wednesday evening all the good intentions of the Duke of Teck, who, as president of the society, had made every possible arrangement to provide an enjoyable spectacle, were wellnigh spoiled by ceaseless rain. Notwithstanding the rawness and wetness of the evening, however, a large and most fashionable assemblage came pouring into the gardens shortly after the entrances were thrown open. An intimation having been given that the Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg would be present at half-past ten o'clock, the arrivals were fast as the hour approached. The walks connecting the gates being under cover the promenaders were not exposed to serious discomfort on leaving their carriages. There was an exhibition of choice flowers and plants in the various tents and in the conservatory; but, as a fact, these came in for little observation, the attention of all being fascinated by the artistic illumination of the ground in colours. Three bands were in attendance—viz., those of the 1st Life Guards, the Coldstream, and the Royal Artillery—and performed some delicious music.

There were 2330 births and 1400 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 144, and the deaths were 5 below, the average numbers. There were 27 deaths from measles, 58 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, 179 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths from scarlet fever were 11 less than those in the previous week, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 13. The deaths referred to fever, although 3 in excess of those in the previous week, were 23 below the corrected average, and included 1 certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. The deaths from diarrhoea, which in the four preceding weeks had risen from 31 to 107, further increased last week to 179, exceeding the corrected average weekly number by 33. These 179 fatal cases included 145, or 81 per cent, of infants under one year of age, and eighteen children aged between one and five years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two preceding weeks had been 193 and 150, rose again last week to 171, and exceeded by 25 the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 91 resulted from bronchitis, and 63 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2903 births and 1597 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 31.8 and 19.3 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 13.5 and 1.8 per 1000 respectively, against 21.2 and 5.1 in Inner London. Two deaths in Mortlake sub-district were certified as resulting from the inhalation of sewage gas; and 5 fatal cases of scarlet fever were recorded in West Ham. The mean temperature was 55.5 or 3.3 below the average.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

For the accommodation of about 150 children a new branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital has been erected at Kingston-hill, and the building was opened on Monday by the Prince and Princess of Wales. An address was presented to their Royal Highnesses, to which the Prince replied; and the Princess afterwards received presents of donations amounting to upwards of £200. For a short time it was thought that the money had been stolen. The committee placed it in a cupboard; "but when they went there the cupboard was bare;" and it was feared that some thief had anticipated their intention of removing it to a place of greater security. It subsequently transpired, however, that the bag in which the purses had been placed was taken away by a gentleman in mistake for his own bag, and the money was soon returned.

The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the office of President of the Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, and has at the same time given a donation of 30s.

Prince and Princess Christian, on Saturday, performed the part of visiting patrons of the Windsor Association, which was founded by the late Prince Consort in 1850, with the view of stimulating the labouring classes in and around Windsor and Eton to improve their condition by inducing them to cultivate gardening and handicrafts of various kinds. A number of marquees had been erected in the Home Park, opposite Windsor Castle, and in these was displayed an exceedingly interesting collection of flowers and vegetables, as well as specimens of needlework and other handicraft. About 250 of the exhibitors were entertained at dinner, and prizes to the value of £142 were distributed, the ceremony of presentation being performed by the Royal visitors.

Princess Mary of Teck on Saturday presented the prizes at the annual summer fête of the Home for Little Boys at Farnham. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Teck, and Lord Hampton and Mr. Holmes, M.P., were amongst those present. Lord Hampton, in speaking at luncheon, commented upon the good work the institution was doing in rescuing boys from wretchedness, immorality, and vice, and he expressed his satisfaction with the cottage-home principle upon which the institution is conducted. An appeal for funds for the extinguishment of the existing debt was made by the treasurer.

The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, was held, yesterday week, at the offices of the institution in Red Lion-square, Holborn, with Mr. G. H. Gaviller in the chair. Prior to the meeting an election of three females as inmates of the asylum for three years was held, and this business having been concluded, the secretary (Mr. Edward Gibson) read the annual report, which stated that during the last year the asylum had made satisfactory progress, the inmates (who were thirty-six in number) having, under the watchful care of their teachers and trade instructors, steadily improved, both mentally and morally.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., presided yesterday week at a meeting, held under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the subject of gag-baring-reins, and, after several speeches had been delivered, a resolution condemning the use of such harness was passed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury was present, yesterday week, at the reopening as a Refuge for Houseless Girls of the long notorious Black Horse public-house in George-yard, White-chapel. The place has been taken possession of and fitted up under the auspices of the George-yard Mission, which has carried on its labours in the district for twenty-one years, under the superintendence of Mr. George Holland.

Last Saturday the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board made their annual inspection of the asylum for imbecile persons on the Surrey hills, containing nearly 2000 persons.

The second annual show of the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show was held, last Saturday, in the grounds of the Grand Junction Waterworks, Camden-hill, and showed a great advance over that of last year. Lady Bloomfield distributed the prizes.

Presiding at the meeting of the School Ship Society at Puffin on Saturday, the Judge Advocate-General (Mr. S. Cave, M.P.) spoke of the success of the system of training boys for a seafaring life, as the demand for good sailors was so considerably in advance of the supply. He said that the majority of those boys who were sent from the society's ships turned out well. Testimony to the success of reformatory schools was also borne by the Bishop of Rochester, the Rev. Sydney Turner (the Government Inspector), and Colonel Du Cane, the Inspector-General of Convict Prisons.

The annual general meeting of the governors and members of St. John's House and Sisterhood—for the training and employment of nurses for hospitals, the poor, and private families—was held, on Monday, at the house, 8, Norfolk-street, Strand, the Bishop of London (the president) in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that the progress of the institution during the year had been satisfactory. The number of names on the books had been larger than at any former period, and the means of carrying on its important objects had been proportionately increased.

Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P., presided, on Monday, at a conference of metropolitan poor-law guardians, held in the rooms of the Social Science Association, at which papers on the law of settlement and removal and outdoor relief were discussed.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday, at the society's office, Trafalgar-square—Mr. J. M. Cuse in the chair. After the adoption of the report, the society's silver medal was awarded to Sub-Lieutenant F. H. Rogers, R.N., I.L.M.S. Raleigh, for endeavouring to save Robert Torrington (captain mizen-top), who fell overboard at sea on Nov. 26 last year, the ship going nine or ten knots an hour, and the sea rough. Also to Mr. Walter Smith, midshipman R.N., I.L.M.S. Dallas, who saved Edwin Layne, engine-room artificer. About midnight of March 7, at the Piræus of Athens, the man being delicious from fever, jumped overboard, the night being very rough, and Smith succeeded in keeping the man's head above water until he was picked up by a boat.

Lord Harrowby presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at St. James's Hall, and Lady Harcourt-Godts distributed prizes to several hundred school children for essays in favour of kindness to dumb creatures. The report was adopted on the motion of Monsignor Capel, and several other speakers addressed the meeting.

The half-yearly general court and election of the British Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. C. Woolton. Mr. Mackenzie, the secretary, read a statement showing that at the present time there are 190 children in the asylum at Slough. A new wing is in course of erection on the girls' side of the building, which will afford additional sleeping accommodation for sixty children, with play and music room. The cost will be about £2500, for which special object donations are solicited. Thirteen boys and twelve girls were elected.

Dr. Gilbert Smith and Dr. Greenfield have been elected physicians to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, vice Dr. Dobell, elected consulting physician, and Dr. Donkin, resigned.

At a meeting of the general committee of management of the Royal Free Hospital, on the 8th inst., Mr. William Rose, F.R.C.S., of Old Cavendish-street, was elected surgeon of this hospital in the room of the late Mr. J. D. Hill.

In accordance with Her Majesty's command, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society henceforth will be styled "The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners."

A DALMATIAN SHEPHERDESS.

There is a shepherdess who comes to mind at the sight of this pastoral scene and group in the engraving now before our gentle reader. She had grown up as a founding, cast ashore by a foreign shipwreck; was it not on the seacoast of Bohemia? has Bohemia any seacoast? or was it not, as stated in the stage directions, in "a desert country near the sea," but still within the Bohemian territory, as understood in Shakespeare's time. The nearest seacoast to Bohemia, indeed, that is shown in our map of Europe, seems to be that of the Adriatic and Dalmatian provinces on the Adriatic shore. They belong to the Emperor of Austria, who is also King of Bohemia at the present day. These geographical observations would appear to justify our fancy that the youthful shepherdess of Kistagné, in the province of Blencovras, might be no other than our favourite Perdita, of the "Winter's Tale." It might have been so, but for the difference of time, which separates the reigns of King Leontes in Sicily, and of King Polixenes in Bohemia, from the recent date of our sketch, taken by an accomplished French correspondent of this Journal. But the native swain who stands by her side is no disguised prince, or gallant and chivalrous Florizel; he is simply a peasant of Knin, on the Bosnian frontier, who comes like Duncan Gray to woo the woman of his choice in a very unromantic fashion. The pipe he holds to his mouth is not the prescriptive instrument of amatory music, but one designed for his own solace with the fumes of home-grown tobacco. His eloquence as a suitor may perhaps attain its utmost pitch in saying to her, as Florizel or Camillo says to Perdita,

I should leave grazing, were I of your flock,
And only live by gazing.

The young woman, accosted by him with a speech like this, will only laugh outright at such a ridiculous compliment. He is doomed, we fear, to smoke the pipe of disappointment.

THE THAMES SWIMMING-BATH AT CHARING-CROSS.

The floating structure of iron, containing a large covered swimming-bath, moored in the river just above Charing-cross Railway Bridge, was opened for use, without any ceremony, one day last week. It is placed almost close to the railway bridge and adjoining the Victoria Thames Embankment, in one of the recesses of the granite wall, which was formerly occupied by one of the floating steam-boat piers. This is the first of a series of floating baths which it is intended to establish at various points, not only along the course of the River Thames through London and elsewhere, but likewise on other rivers wherever such accommodation may be required. A word must be said for the energy and enterprise of the Floating Swimming-Baths Company (Limited), of which Admiral Elliott is chairman and Mr. Page is the active secretary. The difficulties which beset every novel undertaking have met the promoters of this design in the most aggravated form; and that it has become a realised fact is due to the unremitting exertions of all employed, and to the public spirit and courage of the directors.

The bath now open was designed by Mr. E. Perrett, of Abingdon-street, Westminster, the company's engineer. It is



THE FLOATING SWIMMING-BATH IN THE THAMES AT CHARING-CROSS.

of wrought iron, with a superstructure of wood, iron, and glass in combination. The hull, or lower portion, was constructed by the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company (Limited). It is composed of two longitudinal side-box girders, connected together at the ends and bottom by iron plating and suitable iron framework, and in the central portion by two arched girders over the bath, having the appearance of bridges, and affording raised perches for divers to jump off. The end parts of the structure are partitioned off from the bath by bulkheads, and form respectively the machinery-chamber and a chamber for the storage of what is required for a refreshment-room. These end chambers are each 21 ft. long, in the longitudinal direction of the structure, and 25 ft. wide. The bathing space is 135 ft. in length and 25 ft. wide. The

minimum depth of water is about 3 ft. at one end, the wooden false bottom sloping down from the eastern end for a distance of 90 ft., where the full depth of the water, about 7 ft., is reached, continuing to the western end. For the purpose of warming the water, at the commencement and end of the bathing season, a heating apparatus is provided at the eastern end of the bath; this is fired from the machinery chamber, which is at that end. The superstructure is of a light though substantial character, and is relieved at each end of the bathing space by a dome, beneath which is placed a fountain; and through these fountains the water is supplied to the bath.

The supply of water is obtained from the river. It is let in by suitable cocks, and is passed through a filtering apparatus, which completely removes all mud and other matter

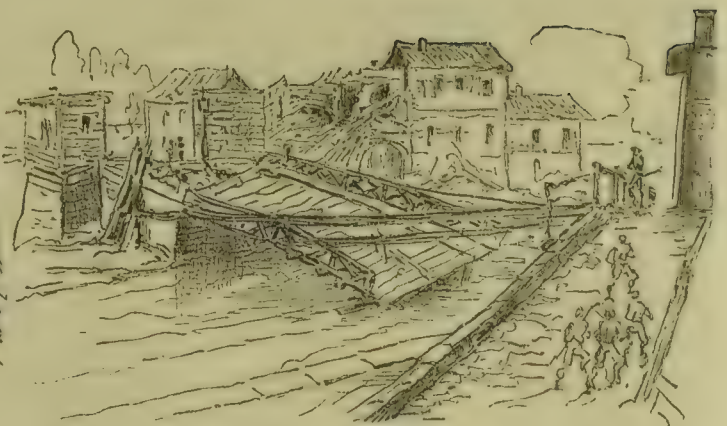
that may be in suspension in the water, but still allows the water to retain its natural salts and soft refreshing qualities. Attempts were made to free the bathing water also from the tint pervading it; but it was apprehended that, in effecting this decolorisation, the water would become less pleasant to bathe in. The aeration of the water which takes place in the process of filtration, and in its discharge from the fountains, frees the water from the chemical impurities which might be expected to be present to some extent in Thames water. The bath, when full, contains about 150,000 gallons of water, and the machinery is capable of filling it in six hours if need be. It is intended, however, that there shall be a continuous stream of fresh water into the bath. The charge for admission to bathe is one shilling.



A DALMATIAN SHEPHERDESS.



L'île du Harrier (Coulon)



Prolongement du Pont St Michel (quai de Lombez)



Pont de Toulouse quai de Lombez.

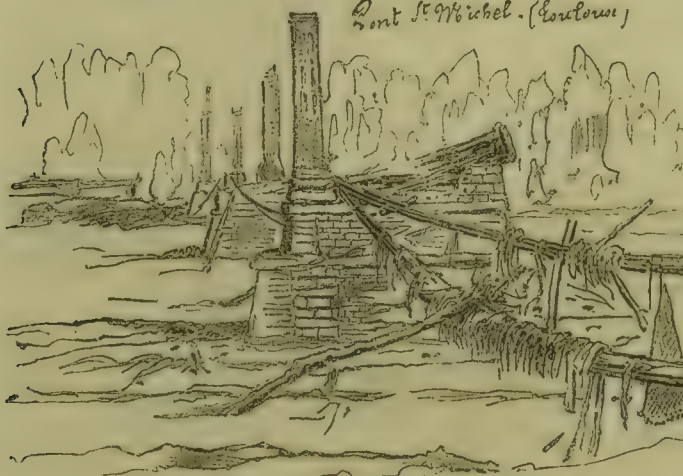


Soldats creusant une tranchée pour faire couler les eaux à la Salveté (St-Lyphre).

Campement d'inondés dans l'avenue St-Lucy (St-Lyphre, Coulon)



Pont St Michel (Coulon)



Cabane de péage du Pont St Michel et tablier du pont repoté sur la rive.

"THE WINES OF THE WORLD."

Mr. Henry Vizetelly, who acted, by appointment of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Universal Exhibition, as a juror on behalf of Great Britain to decide the merits of the wines there submitted to public approval, is the author of this agreeable and instructive treatise upon the subject.

"The Wines of the World, characterised and classified," with some particulars respecting the "Wines of Europe," is the title of this useful little volume, which contains the substance of his two official reports to the Royal Commissioners of 1873. It describes and discusses, with knowing and refined discrimination, first the wines of France, those of Bordeaux, of Burgundy, of the Rhone, of the Southern Departments, of Champagne, and even of Algeria; secondly, the wines of Germany, those of the Rhine and those of the Moselle, with the sparkling varieties; the wines of Switzerland; the wines of Austria, both of the northern and southern provinces; the wines of Hungary, the famous Tokay and the ordinary kinds, with those of Transylvania; the wines of Southern Russia, that is to say, of the Crimea, of Bessarabia, and of the Don; the wines of Portugal, those of the Douro and Oporto, and the less-esteemed vineyards of other districts, to which is added a chapter on Madeira; the wines of Spain, all the natural and artificial products called sherry, and the Malaga and other Spanish wines, including those of the Balearic and of the Canary Isles; the wines of Italy, such as the Piedmontese Asti, Barolo, and Barbera, the Tuscan Monte Pulciano, Chianti, and Este, the Roman and Neapolitan growths, not forgetting the classic Falernian and the luscious Lacryma Christi, besides the Marsala and other produce of Sicily; the wines of Greece, those of St. Elie, of Santorin, of Hymettus, and of Patras, with a word of special praise for Malmsey; the wines of Turkey, of Cyprus, of Samos, and of Scio, renowned among the toppers of antiquity; the wines of North America, to which belong some Californian growths and the sparkling Catawba; lastly, the wines of the British colonies, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. It appears to us, as to Mr. Vizetelly, that these are matters not yet sufficiently familiar to the English reader, if it be the fact that all our countrymen, throughout the United Kingdom, drink in one fifth the quantity of wine consumed in Paris alone. He strongly and rightly disapproves of the trade custom of adding alcohol to the wine imported here, "under the false pretence of its necessity, to ensure the wine travelling well and continuing sound." In the remainder of his book, which is devoted to beer, Mr. Vizetelly compares the malt liquors of Austria and Hungary, of Germany, of England, of France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Sweden and Norway, a subject in which many Englishmen feel more hearty interest than in the delicacies and gustatory elegancies of the Continental wine-list. We recommend this pleasant little volume to all who keep a private cellar of their own, and likewise to those who would appreciate what is given them at a friend's table. It is with particular satisfaction that we notice the high testimony in favour of some of the Australian wines, especially those of the Hermitage kind, grown at Sandhurst and Echuca. The introduction of the light and wholesome Anglo-Bavarian beer into England is a fact deserving the regard of those concerned for the public health. Mr. Vizetelly has done good service in these studies labours for the improvement of our cheerful drinks.

THE SUMMER MANŒUVRES.

The first sham fight between the opposing army corps manœuvring about Aldershot took place, on Thursday week, in the vicinity of the Devil's Jumps, on the southern extremity of Frensham-common. The invading force practically stood upon the defensive in an exceedingly strong position; and, though their left flank was turned by the mastery with which the right wing of Sir John Douglas's force was handled, it was a question whether in actual warfare such an attack could have succeeded.

There was an engagement on Saturday, when the First Army Corps was successful in effecting an entry into Aldershot. The manœuvring on the successful side is described as being particularly brilliant.

On Monday the whole of the army, with the exception of two battalions, under the command of Colonel Thompson, representing an enemy, were manœuvred in the Long Valley by General Sir Thomas Steele. The result of the day's operations was that the Second Army Corps moved across the Long Valley, and succeeded in defeating the enemy.

An engagement between the First and Second Army Corps took place, on Wednesday, on Frimley Ridges. It was decided by the umpire to be a drawn one.

Mr. Mark Firth, the Mayor of Sheffield, presented thirty-five acres of the Page Hall estate to the town, on Wednesday, or the purposes of a public park.

Under the presidency of Mr. Macdonald, M.P., an adjourned conference of the Miners' National Association began its sittings at Leeds on Tuesday. The object of the conference is to receive and consider the report of a committee recently appointed to draw up rules for the foundation and maintenance of a confederation of the miners of the United Kingdom. There was a large attendance of delegates, the total number of hands represented being 136,000.

LAW AND POLICE.

Judgment has been given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against an appeal in the case in which a bequest of a large sum for the worship of idols in a Hindoo family had been pronounced invalid by two Indian courts.

In the Edinburgh Court of Sessions on Wednesday a verdict was returned for the Prince of Wales in the action brought against the proprietor of Abergeildie to determine the boundary of his Royal Highness's estates in Kirkhall.—The Court also found for the defendant in the action brought against Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's, for slander.

Awards fixing the compensation payable to Lord Zetland for the loss of Church patronage in seventeen charges in the county of Orkney have been pronounced by Sheriff Robertson. The total amount is £2590.

A young gentleman named Wainwright, who emigrated to Paraguay in 1872, brought an action against Messrs. Robinson and Fleming, who were agents to the Government of that republic, to recover about £600 for the failure of his expectations during a sojourn in that country, owing, as he alleged, to the misrepresentation of the defendants. They denied the whole of his allegations; and, after a trial extending over three days, a special jury in the City gave a verdict in their favour.

Miss Jerrold, daughter of the late Douglas Jerrold, has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery giving her absolute possession of the £2000 which was raised after the death of her father for the benefit of his widow and unmarried daughter. Since 1857 the income arising therefrom has been paid to the widow during her life, and afterwards to the daughter, but recently a brother who is in America claimed to be entitled on the death of his sister to a share in the capital.

The last of the after-term sittings of the common law courts took place at Guildhall on Saturday. In the Queen's Bench a part-heard case was adjourned until December, by which time the Judicature Act of 1873 will have come into operation.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday week, a receiver was appointed to the estate of Messrs. Adamson, ship-owners and insurance brokers, who had filed a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at £100,000.—Resolutions having been passed by the creditors of Messrs. im Thurn and Co., whose liabilities have been reduced to about half a million, to accept an immediate composition of 5s. in the pound, the Court of Bankruptcy has ordered them to be registered.—The suspension is announced of Mr. Corking, of the firm of Robert Corking and Sons, of Bloom-street, Manchester, so far as his Egyptian business is concerned, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Robert Corking and Co., of Alexandria. It is said, however, that the position of the Manchester firm will not be affected. The suspension is connected with that of Messrs. Ranking and Co., London, and the liabilities are said to be small, with the exception of his indebtedness to Messrs. Ranking and Co., which amount to £120,000, or thereabouts. The assets are unascertained.—Messrs. J. P. Westhead and Co., of Manchester, have issued a circular, in which they inform their creditors that, after careful examination of their affairs, the assets are found to be sufficient, not only to pay all liabilities in full, but also to show a very large surplus. The senior partner will retire, the business is to be made over to a limited company; and it is proposed to pay the creditors in full by four equal instalments at three, six, nine, and twelve months from Aug. 1 next.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday Arthur Keen, late a booking-clerk on the Metropolitan Railway, and John Neave and Annie Bolwell were tried for uttering counterfeit coin, which the last two prisoners were said to have supplied to Keen, who passed the bad money as change to passengers. The woman was acquitted, but both the male prisoners were found guilty, sentence being deferred. Annie Bolwell, who was acquitted on Monday upon the charge of uttering counterfeit coin, and John Neave, who was convicted, were tried on Tuesday for having in their possession a large quantity of counterfeit coin, moulds, &c., with the intention of circulating bad money, and were found guilty. The Common Serjeant declared that it was one of the worst cases of uttering counterfeit coin he ever had before him, and sentenced Neave to seven years' penal servitude and Bolwell to twelve months' hard labour. Keen, the booking-clerk at the Edgware-road station, was sentenced to two years' hard labour, the greatest punishment the Common Serjeant had power to inflict. Sentences of death were pronounced in two cases on Wednesday.

Among the cases tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday was one in which a hairdresser named Tobias had robbed a fellow-lodger of a quantity of jewellery and other property, and was preparing to elope with a young woman to America. The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' hard labour; but his companion, who had also been indicted for receiving, was discharged. George Dill was condemned on Wednesday to five years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision for having obtained money from tradesmen by the false pretence that he was an inspector of weights and measures.

The proprietors and publishers of the *Sportsman* and the *Sporting Life* newspapers were summoned to the Guildhall, yesterday week, at the instance of the Treasury, for having published in those papers advertisements of

persons offering to give information or advice for the purpose of and in respect to certain bets and wagers, contrary to the provision of the Betting Act. The case of the *Sportsman* was taken first, and resulted in a fine of £10, with costs, in each of the four cases pressed. The case of the *Sporting Life* was adjourned till Saturday, when the defendants were fined £10 for each publication and three guineas for costs.

In a charge of cruelty to a horse heard at the Guildhall Police Court on Tuesday, a carman was sent to prison for a month without the alternative of a fine. In a case similar in character, but less serious in degree, a carman was ordered by the Thames magistrate to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

A constable in the metropolitan police force who, while in a state of intoxication, had made an unprovoked attack upon a tradesman and preferred a false charge against him, was, on Tuesday, sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, by the Worship-street police magistrate.

A new system of stealing from dwelling-houses came to light at Worship-street. A person knocks at a private residence, represents that he has been sent by the ground landlord to look at the stoves and water supply, is readily shown over the house by the occupant, takes a note of what repairs are necessary, and as soon as his back is turned the discovery is made that any watches or jewellery that may have been lying about have disappeared with him. George Grafton was accused of having committed such an offence, and was remanded on the intimation of a detective that several other charges are to be brought against him.

Six tradesmen were brought up at Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, for having kept their shops open on Sunday, and the magistrate reluctantly fined them 5s. each.

A verdict for £1500 damages was obtained at the Chelmsford Assizes, on Tuesday, against the Great Eastern Railway Company by a gentleman who had received injuries whilst travelling upon the line, such injuries having been caused through the negligence of the company's servants.

Mr. Justice Brett, at Hertford, has passed a sentence of fifteen months' hard labour upon a rate collector of the parish of Hitchin, named Charles Moore Fells, for having misappropriated about £1200. For shooting at Timothy Lovell, a gamekeeper on Lord Dere's estate, near Welwyn, James White, an old poacher, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Four men were sentenced, at Warwick Assizes, on Monday, to penal servitude for life as ringleaders in a riot at Birmingham in which a policeman was killed. Two others were condemned to fifteen years' and two more to five years' penal servitude for acts in connection with the same affair.

A journal at Spalding thus reports some proceedings at the petty sessions there on the 6th instant:—"Sarah Chandler, of Spalding, was charged with damaging a geranium plant by plucking a flower therefrom. Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and four years to a reformatory." It is not stated in the report that the girl had previously borne a bad character, and the *Pall-Mall* correspondent says that the sentence has excited considerable indignation, the circumstances being as follow: A little girl, aged thirteen years, had gone to see her aunt, who resides in an almshouse in the town, and on leaving the house had, as children often will, fallen in love with a geranium, and had plucked a flower therefrom, thus causing the damage for which she was prosecuted. The magistrates were the Rev. E. Moore, the Rev. J. T. Dove, Messrs. A. Ball, T. Harrison, and C. S. Taylor. It will be seen that the case was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday, when Mr. Cross stated that he had remitted the sentence, and had addressed to the justices a strong expression of disapproval of their conduct.

The Carlisle magistrates have fined two innkeepers £50 each for allowing their houses to be used for betting purposes; and a man was fined £10 for so using the houses. A number of other persons charged with betting were acquitted.

Favourable reports continue to be received in Constantinople of the condition of the crops in the famine districts of Asia Minor.

There was a singular scene last Monday, on the occasion of the funeral of the Rev. C. Elliott, late Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk. Fifteen years ago the rev. gentleman left that village for Switzerland, where he continued to reside until his death. In his will he directed that a silver coin should be distributed to every villager still living at Tattingstone who was there when he left. Accordingly a good number of recipients presented themselves at his funeral, and each received a five-shilling piece.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was, on Tuesday, presented with the freedom of Dundee. The ceremony took place in one of the largest halls, and was witnessed by many of the leading citizens. Provost Cox made the presentation, and in doing so alluded to Mr. Mackenzie's humble origin, to the high position he has attained, and to the distinguished services he has rendered the country of his adoption. The Dundee working men presented an address to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie on Wednesday evening.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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and spots, and restore the complexion

to its original beauty. It will also

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108, Regent-street.

JAYS'
HEROICAL SALE
GIVEN BY THE LADIES OF THE BLACK SLIKES for the benefit of the
Jays' Heroical Sale. The Ladies of the Black Slukes, Limited, are
Moors. Jays do not profess on this occasion to offer a very
large quantity of spring and summer stock, but, nevertheless,
there are
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SLIKES, FOR WORTH.

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Black & French Costumes (French Models) from Worth, Pangloss,
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Black cruffs, all kinds, 1s. per yard.
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refers to the same. Limitations the want for warm weather, for hot and depressive climate. A case of six bottles 14s.; single supplies, 2s. 6d.—2, New Bond-street, W.

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restored by this valuable specific to its original shade after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as

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Minerals post-free.—**R. HOVDEN and SONS, London.**

Then use HILKING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 40¢ and 60¢ each. Combs, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢ and 1.00.

AIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S

that remedies the evil effects of red dyes, 42 ed., 78, and 108, and all leather tanners and chemists.—Widdowson, R. HOBEN & SONS, 10, FINE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

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fully fair and smooth, while it renders a fair or red complexion a transparent pearly tint, and, in either case, imparts a soft

the above complaints of the skin. It may be used with confidence. Invaluable to residents at the seaside or in hot climates. Price 6s. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale of E. HAYDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W. and 83, City-road, E.C., London.

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vulcanite duto, with extra supply of Anthroxanthum, 2m. an.
24s. 6d., carriage paid. Prepared solely by JAMES PIPES and Co.
Homoeopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Tottenham Court Road.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER
PILLS, are sold and prepared for Liver complaints with

The last remedy for a baby of the Stone is the ether or chloroform bath and induction of a good night's sleep to enable the mother to nurse her children to all success.

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PANCREATIC EMULSION and
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Solely there and at other places.

CRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH
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for indigestion, biliousness and liver complaints, sick headache, loss

Placed on the A. FULL HABIT, subject to headache, rid-

For **14 DAYS** these Pills are fully excellent, removing all
the cause of the sickness, and restoring you your excellent state.

pimples, sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½, and 2s. 6d.

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1. 17. 2 THE SINGULAR PLURAL, MALE FEMALE, AND THE NUMBER

ETZMANN & CO.,

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SWEET SEVENTEEN.

FROM A DRAWING BY G. D. LESLIE.



THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AT MANCHESTER.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The visit of his Highness the Seyyid Burghash bin Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, to Liverpool and Manchester, during six days of last week, affords subjects for two pages of illustrations. He arrived at Liverpool on the Monday from Birmingham, and stayed there, at his hotel, till the Thursday, when he went to Manchester, but on the Saturday returned to London. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. George Percy Badger, an eminent Arabic scholar and traveller; Dr. John Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar; and Mr. Clement Hill, of the Foreign Office, besides his own courtiers and servants. The Mayor of Liverpool, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Steble, with the Town Clerk and other members and officers of the Corporation, accompanied by the High Sheriff of Lancashire, Mr. John Pearson, welcomed his Highness at the Lime-street station. After resting two hours at the hotel, he was conducted to the Townhall, where he was greeted with a ceremonial reception by the Mayor and Town Council, in presence of a large assembly. This took place in the ball-room. An address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses was read by the Deputy-Recorder, Mr. Fletcher; and Dr. Badger read a translation of the Sultan's reply. The Mayor then led his Highness out upon the balcony overlooking the Exchange flags, where a crowd of people gathered to see the Arab Prince, and saluted him with hearty cheering.

Next morning the Sultan left his hotel at eleven o'clock, and, escorted by a detachment of the 7th Hussars, drove, by Lime-street, Church-street, and Lord-street, to the Townhall. Here he was joined by the Mayor, carriages were again taken, and the party drove to the landing-stage to embark on board the steamer *Alert*, of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, for a trip on the river to inspect the docks and other sights. Flags were displayed wherever convenient, and the bright weather gave a cheerful appearance to the scene on the Mersey. The guard-ship *Achilles*, lying in the Sloynce, marked the limit of the trip up the river. As the *Alert* approached that formidable vessel, the lower topsail and topgallant yards were manned. His Highness was received on board by the commander, Captain Sholto Douglas, and the other officers of the ironclad, while the marines, who were drawn up in double file on deck, presented arms. Nearly an hour was spent in inspecting the vessel and in watching gun-drill with the 12-pounder breechloaders. As the party left, a salute was fired.

Just as the *Alert* had again got under steam, an unexpected sight was witnessed, in the sinking of a barque, which had come into collision with the Cunard steamer *Marathon*, outward bound for New York and Boston. The barque was inward bound, with sugar. The collision was very violent, the barque sinking almost immediately; but, fortunately, the seven persons on board (five men and two women) were all rescued. The *Marathon's* bows were injured, and she had to go into dock.

At Messrs. Laird's works his Highness witnessed the launch of a steam-yacht, and at Messrs. Bowdler and Chaffer's an iron ship was launched. Having afterwards paid a visit of inspection to the Atlantic steamer the *City of Berlin*, the party returned to the landing-stage, and subsequently to the hotel.

In the evening his Highness was entertained by the Mayor with a banquet at the Townhall, to which a large company was invited, the guests including several members of the Corporation and Dock Board, the Mayor of Barrow, the Mayor of Southport, the Mayor of Bootle, and the Town Clerk of Manchester.

On the Thursday the Sultan and his party were conveyed by special train from Liverpool to Manchester, where they alighted at the London-road station. Not many persons were awaiting the arrival there, a considerable number having gone to the Victoria station instead. The visitors were received on the platform by the Mayor (Mr. Alderman King), Sir Joseph Heron (Town Clerk), Captain Palin (Chief Constable), and Mr. Councillor Birch. The party proceeded in four carriages to the Queen's Hotel, amidst the cheers of the crowd that soon gathered near the station. A similar welcome was given in the streets through which the Sultan and his escort drove, after a short rest in the hotel, to see some of the sights of the cotton metropolis. First they were taken to Mr. R. Ilaworth's cotton-mills in Salford, which have been admired by the Shah of Persia and other distinguished personages in past years. The different processes of manufacture were closely observed by the Sultan. He seemed well pleased with what was shown him in the mills and afterwards at the Peel Park Museum, the Manchester Assize Courts, and the Exchange. The Mayor and corporate authorities of Salford took part in the Sultan's reception on their side of the Irwell.

His Highness went on the Friday with the Mayor and other gentlemen to visit the print-works of Messrs. T. Hoyle and Co., Mayfield. He was shown the different processes of calico printing; and has, indeed, seen every operation through which cotton passes from the raw fibre to the stamped cloth. Afterwards the party drove to Messrs. Watts and Co.'s warehouse in Portland-street, and were shown through the several departments. The Sultan appeared much interested, and several times inquired the price of some article which met his eye, especially of embroidered work. Some time was occupied in this inspection, and he was next taken to see the new Townhall buildings. The party returned to the Queen's Hotel. In the evening the Sultan was received at the Manchester Townhall by the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce. On Monday last his Highness received an address from the Corporation of London at Guildhall, and was entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House previous to his departure from England.

NEW BED OF THE DANUBE AT VIENNA.

The city of Vienna, of which a panoramic view, accompanied by a description, was given in our Journal at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition two years ago, is situated upon the little river Wien, and upon a canal which joins the Danube a few miles north of the city. A work of great public utility has just been accomplished by the opening of a new channel which has been cut for the Danube, at once bringing it near the city, and providing its water a more secure bed than it had before. We have received from an Austrian correspondent the sketch we have engraved, showing the new course of the river, with its bridges, along the north side of the Prater or Park; the Exhibition Palace, with its huge dome, rises near the river-bank. The canal, leading into the city, appears in the right-hand foreground; and to the left hand, in the distance, is the old bed of the Danube. The water was let into the new bed on April 17, and it was opened for traffic on the 26th of that month, when steamers began to run from the wharf, only an English mile distant from the town. The Emperor Francis Joseph, on May 30, made a trip on the new stream from the Radlauer-bridge, in the Prater, as far as Nussdorf, near the Kahlenberg. We cannot now do better than to borrow, with some abridgment, from our esteemed professional contemporary the *Builder*, of last week, the following exact account of this very interesting work:—

"It may almost be said that the course of the Danube is prescribed by the formation of the country; above the city, by the narrow gap between the Kahlenberg and the Bisamberg;

below Vienna, by that between Hainburg and Theben. The river, which comes down from Passau, between mountain slopes, with a considerable fall and great rapidity, brought by it masses of gravel and stones, which during inundations it deposited in the valley in which Vienna is situated. Left to its own course, it continually formed new arms. In considerable risings, it dug new beds, caused by the deposit of fresh accumulations of stones and gravel, which were changed almost yearly, bringing with them flooding and destruction to miles of once fertile country. This capricious course of the Danube has hitherto prevented Vienna from taking that rank to which it is entitled by reason of its situation as the capital of a great empire and the central point of the Austrian railways. The frequent changes of the great water highway made the construction of permanent quays and wharfs and the erection of warehouses a matter of impossibility; and the city had to be content with wooden bridges, exposed every winter to destruction by drift-ice and interruption of the traffic with the northern shore. It was compelled to seek its extension and the development of its industry in the southern suburbs, instead of spreading along the Danube.

"Towards the close of 1867, with the advent of a new and energetic Government, the matter was seriously taken in hand. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Karl Giskra, submitted the project of a rational regulation of the course of the Danube to the Emperor, who gave his sanction in 1868, with the direction to begin the works at once. An Imperial Commission was appointed, which met for the first time on March 17, 1869, under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior. It consisted of nine members—three representatives of the Government, three delegates of the North Austrian Estates, and three members of the Municipality of Vienna. The Commission was invested with executive powers, associated with a body of engineers having a consultative voice. Herr Gustav Wex, councillor of the Ministry, was charged by the Commission with the immediate working out of detailed plans, as well as with the superintendence of the works.

"Two rival projects were to be considered. The first by Pasetti, designed to leave the stream in its present bed and to regulate its course by constructing engineering works securing this object; the second proposed to bring the principal arm of the Danube, by means of a cutting in a slightly-curved concave line, nearer towards the city, joined to which proposal was the plan of laying dry and filling up the beds of the smaller branches of the river, with the sole exception of the Vienna Danube Canal, and of concentrating the whole water volume in one bed. Herr Wex adopted the second of these plans, and brought it out, with the assistance of his colleague, Herr Wamek. It was submitted to the approval of Herr Hofrath von Engerth, the eminent engineer. The estimated expenditure of £2,460,000 was then sanctioned; to be raised in equal proportions by the Imperial Government, the Estates of Lower Austria, and the Municipality of Vienna, by a loan redeemable within fifty years.

"We find particulars of the undertaking in a lecture delivered by Herr Wex before the Austrian Institute of Civil Engineers and Architects. From it we learn that the regulated Danube comprises a length of 18,855 English yards (or four geographical miles), beginning at Kahlenbergerdörfel, opposite the Bisamberg, and ending at Fischamend, above Hainburg. Two cuttings had to be made; one close to Vienna, of a length of 217.79 ft., the other below the city, 83.6 ft. long. The former offered the greatest difficulties. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking when it is stated that along the whole length of the new river bed a breadth of 933.4 ft., with a depth in mid-stream of 10.37 ft., representing the total contents of 433,609,059 cubic feet, had to be raised or dredged—a work which has never been equalled in any similar undertaking for the regulation of European rivers. It was next found necessary, in order to give protection to Vienna against inundations caused by high water or the breaking up of the ice, to raise the level of the right shore of the river 20 ft. above the level of the latter. The bank was, however, raised only 12 ft. above that level, the ridge of the protecting dam being at a distance of 600 ft. from the river, so that the cross streets of the new 'Donaustadt,' to be built along the stream, have a slight fall towards the quay of 1½ in. for every 6 ft. This new quarter of Vienna will possess a quay 14,300 yards (more than eight English miles) long, and 203.4 ft. wide, and be provided with wharfs for the several navigation and railway companies; along it will be laid down a double line of rails, and it is further proposed to erect in the new city a central terminus for the different railways. By the filling up of the bed of the 'Kaiserwasser' the principal branch of the numerous arms of the old Danube, along with its shores, 661.3 English acres of building land have been obtained and sold, in which quantity is, however, not included the land reserved for streets, squares, and public gardens. The projected principal street, running parallel with the river, is to have a length of 8000 yards (above 4½ English miles), and is to have a width of 90 ft. Of the minor arms of the old river only one—that known by the name of the Danube Canal, running close to the inner city, and supplying with water several populous suburbs—was considered of sufficient importance for its preservation, on account of the facilities it offers for the traffic from the upper regions of the river to the city. It was decided to utilise and improve it by deepening its mid-channel to a depth of 7.25 ft. At the same time it was determined to construct a floating-gate at its junction below Nussdorf, after the plans of Herr Engerth. This lock is peculiar, and was difficult to construct, being adapted to be lowered or raised according to circumstances, and to be drawn across the canal by means of chains, so as to close the channel when required.

"Between the lengthened Danube Canal, near its outflow at the lower end of the new Danube and the latter, a winter harbour, with an area of 163.51 English acres, having quays of the total length of 10,579 yards, or six English miles, will be formed in the bed of the old river; to this must be added the quays on both sides of the regulated canal, of a total length of 14,513 yards, or eight and a quarter English miles. Provision is made along the new stream for the erection of wharfs, docks, and warehouses for the storage of grain and corn. It is also intended to utilise part of the old stream, originally intended to be filled up and built upon, for the formation of two basins for harbouring ships.

"If we now add together the works along the shores of the main stream, the canal, and round the three harbour basins, we obtain a total length of 51,854 yards, or twenty-nine and a half English miles, with an area of 418 acres.

"Five bridges, of stone and iron, serve for the uninterrupted communication, in the first place, with the flat country on the opposite shore, and, next, with the northern parts of the Austrian empire. Massively and artistically built, they are an architectural ornament of Vienna. Three of them are railway bridges, belonging respectively to the State, North, and North-West Railways. Between them one, the beautiful Franz Joseph Bridge, has been erected, at a cost of £260,000, near the old Tabar. A second, the Reichstrassen Bridge, in the direction of the Praterstrasse and Schwimmschul-Allee, for direct communication with the Marchfeld, is nearly completed."

THE MAGAZINES.

A remarkably good and varied number of the *Cornhill* introduces a new fiction by one of the most successful of the rising generation of novelists. Mr. Hardy's "Hand of Ethelberta" promises, we think, to commend itself more to our taste than "Far from the Madding Crowd," inasmuch as it is so far less concerned with those representations of rustic life which, however clever, struck us as constrained and artificial. The style and general manner are still too carefully elaborated, but if Mr. Hardy's hand be not of the lightest, his modelling is nevertheless highly artistic. There are fine traits in his heroine, in whom we have already begun to conceive a serious interest. Mr. Sidney Colvin's obituary notice of the late lamented Frederick Walker is also rather too much elaborated in the dainty style now fashionable among art-critics. The criticism is, however, substantially sound, and the glimpses we obtain of Walker's modest and disinterested nature are most attractive. Mr. J. A. Symonds's essay upon Homer's heroines is characterised by his usual elegance and culture, carried to the pitch where refinement almost degenerates into mere luxury of phrase. It scarcely needed an elaborate essay to demonstrate that the philosophy of Horace's Odes is not the same as that of his Satires and Epistles, and that the latter compositions are more earnest than the former. The paper is a good exemplification of the art of dressing up commonplace in the guise of novelties. "Art and Morality" is another essay more distinguished by soundness than by originality. The Venetian popular legends are, as the translator says, characterised by "a strain of mingled practicality and simplicity which is eminently Italian, and a sunshiny softness of colour which is, perhaps, specially Venetian." "The Septic," a story of French married life, is powerful enough, but the principal characters act absurdly, and the situation is beyond the range of English sympathies. "Hospital Outlines" are clever, but it would be hard to find a subject less suited for poetry.

"The Dilemma" continues to be the strongest point in *Blackwood*. The interest of the story is this month rather serious than humorous. "Under the Mask" is a clever tale, appealing strongly both to curiosity and human sympathy, and original among fictions though not among books, being clearly modelled upon the autobiography of Stuart Mill. "The Abode of Snow" concludes with a visit to the Afghan frontier. "A Sketch of Canada as it now is" conveys a most favourable impression of the prospects of the Dominion, and highly eulogises the statesmanlike qualities of Lord Dufferin. "Modern Scepticism and its Fruit" is well intended, but at least fifty years behind the age.

The lion of the day is the subject of, perhaps, the most important article in *Macmillan*, Sir Bartle Frere's paper on the commercial resources of Zanzibar. Sir Bartle's view of the prospects of Eastern Africa is by no means discouraging. The most entertaining contribution to the magazine is that on Cherubini, by Dr. F. Hiller, who knew the great composer in his old age. Mr. Esot traces an analogy between the phenomena of London society of the present day and those of ancient Rome immediately before her capture by the barbarians. Some affinities may undoubtedly be pointed out, but they sink into insignificance in presence of the far more obvious contrasts between the two cities. Macaulay's marginalia on Aristotle's "Politics" are curious and worthy of preservation.

Fraser's is rather too serious this month, but has, nevertheless, an unusual number of useful discussions of subjects of real public interest. Foremost among these is one on the Army, somewhat weakened by the writer's assumption that conscription must be made the basis of any really effective reorganisation. The press in its connection with politics, and more especially in its relation to individual Ministers, is the subject of another able article. The economical condition of Palestine, in reference to the recent famine and Sir Moses Montefiore's mission, the dalesmen of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the affairs of Jersey, and the history of the International are also the subjects of papers not devoid of value; and there are some pleasing reminiscences of Sir W. Sturtevant Bennett, especially in connection with his administration of the Royal Academy of Music.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with a thoughtful essay on "The European Situation," by M. Emile de Laveleye, a citizen of a State with more to lose than any other by a general war, as the issue of such a struggle might wipe it out of existence. In M. de Laveleye's opinion, the danger to European peace arises principally from the relentless character of the religious conflict in Germany, which must render it the interest of this State to crush the Catholic Powers ere they are in a condition to turn the disaffection of their co-religionists into a weapon against her. The peril might accordingly be mitigated were France unatholised by the triumph of the more advanced section of the Republican party. M. de Laveleye has full confidence in both the will and the power of England to protect his own country, Belgium; a confidence not fully shared by the anonymous writer of an able article on the military position of England, who considers that we ought to be able to dispatch 100,000 men to the Continent on occasion, and advocates sweeping administrative reforms as a means to that end. "The History of a Pavement," by Sidney Colvin, is an interesting, though somewhat too elaborate, account of the great mosaic pavement in the cathedral of Siena, the labour of successive generations, which sums up in itself all the phases of Siennese art. Mr. Cliffe Leslie contributes an able review of Professor Roscher's history of political economy in Germany—an important work. "Beauchamp's Career" is in parts exceedingly brilliant; but the brilliancy is that of carefully-prepared epigram, and the characters all talk alike.

Mr. Gladstone's article on the Church in the *Contemporary Review* has been so thoroughly discussed by the press that we hardly need to notice it. It is evident that Mr. Gladstone's faith in establishments is not very robust, and we think that his unacknowledged bias leads him to underrate the strength of the Church's position. Mr. Greg, treating of the labour question in New South Wales, is almost as unhappy about the strike in old South Wales as if the colliers had gained the victory. He is despondent about the extension of the suffrage, and remarks that fifty constituencies would be ready to return Arthur Orton, which we fear is true; but, luckily, Orton could only sit for one of them, and the other forty-nine seats would be filled by Mr. Greg's injured capitalists. Mr. Pope Hennessy thinks that the Irish Catholics have made a mistake in allying themselves with the Liberals, and accuses their leaders of having ruined their country by helping to carry free trade. It is manifest that, were Home Rule conceded, the next demand would be for an independent fiscal legislation. Mr. Holyoake sketches the incipient stages of co-operation, the introduction of which he ascribes to Robert Owen. Professor Geddes's Homeric theory is that the "Odyssey" was the sole composition of the bard the world has agreed to call Homer; but that the "Iliad" was elaborated by him from an earlier poem, the action of which was originally confined to the wrath of Achilles. The Duke of Argyll, arguing against materialism from the phenomena of animal instinct, seems to us virtually to surrender the cause he undertakes to defend.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is this month principally remarkable for the commencement of Mr. Francillon's new story, "A Dog and his Shadow," which promises to prove in no respect inferior to any of his fictions. Few of our rising writers have so decided a vein of originality. The most valuable among the selections of the *Transatlantic* is a very full discussion of the remarkable "Grauer" movement in the Western States of the American Union for lowering railway freights by legislative action. The writer fully exposes the utter contempt for law and equity manifested by this agitation, while admitting that it is likely to result in the redress of many practical grievances. The *Month* has a rather curious article by Father Coleridge, pointing out analogies between the modus operandi of mediæval popular preachers and that exemplified in the New Testament.

In *Temple Bar* we have chiefly to remark a highly interesting narrative of six weeks' convalescence in a Japanese farmhouse, among the simple peasantry of the country. *London Society* commences a new story, "This Son of Vulcan," by the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy." It also has a very meagre and gossipy account, by Mr. Joseph Hutton, of the establishment of *Punch*, garnished with a facsimile of the original prospectus in Mark Lemon's handwriting. *Belgravia* and *Tinsley* are fairly entertaining, but contain little of special note. The purveyor of social gossip in the latter seems to think that public interest is confined to the doings of the clergy.

The *Popular Science Review* has a highly interesting article on the new invention of toughened glass, of which the writer takes a highly encouraging view. The evidence for the contemporaneous existence of man and the mammoth in North America is discussed in another article, and pronounced insufficient.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the New Monthly, Good Words, London Society (with Holiday Number), All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine, Chambers's Journal, Mookerjee's Magazine, Practical Magazine, Monthly Pocket, The Western, Victoria Magazine, Covent Garden Magazine, American Monthly Illustrated Magazine, Veterinary Journal (No. 1), Masonic Magazine (No. 1), Gardener's Magazine, and Gardener's Chronicle (with Supplement).

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

With this (Saturday) evening Mr. Gye's season of the Royal Italian Opera will come to a close, with a repetition of Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," with the same cast as that of last week.

On Thursday week "Eidolio" was given, for the first time for three years, with Mlle. D'Angeri as Leonora, in which character that lady sang with much dramatic feeling, especially in the scene of the first act, known as the "Inoculation to Hope." Her acting, also, frequently displayed high merit, particularly in the dungeon scene, where Leonora saves her husband from assassination by Don Pizarro. Mlle. Bianchi's bright voice and refined style were agreeably evidenced in the music of *Marcellina*; Signor Capponi was an efficient Rocco; Signor Cotogni sang well, but acted feebly, as Pizarro; and the cast was completed by Signor Sabater as Jacquino, and Signor Scolaro as Il Ministro.

The performances of this week (besides that of the closing night) have consisted of "Rigoletto," on Monday; "L'Etoile du Nord," on Tuesday; "Don Giovanni," on Wednesday (for the benefit of Mlle. Thalberg); "La Traviata," on Thursday (for the benefit of Madame Adeline Patti); "Faust" having been announced for yesterday (Friday), for the benefit of Mlle. Albani.

The season just terminated opened on March 30 with "Guglielmo Tell," the first important specialty having occurred in the following week, when Mlle. Zaré Thalberg made a highly successful debut as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." This very young and most promising artist afterwards confirmed the impression thus made by repetitions of the performance and by her appearances as Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo," and Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro." The return of Mlle. Albani, in April, afforded fresh proof of the high position to which that admirable singer has attained with our musical public. In characters with which she had previously been associated she displayed enhanced powers of vocal execution and dramatic sentiment, and achieved a genuine triumph by her splendid performance as Elsa, in Wagner's "Lohengrin," the production of which, early in May, was the chief event of the season.

As heretofore, the month of May brought back Madame Adeline Patti, whose admirable performances in most of her favourite characters proved the same powerful sources of attraction as heretofore. Besides the artists named above, other established favourites contributed to the general effect, including Mlles. Marimon and Smersch, Mesdames Vilda and Suar; Signori Nicolini, Naudin, Marini, Pavani, Piazza, and Graziani; MM. Maurel and Faure; Signori Baggiolo, Ciampi, &c. Signor Carpi made a successful debut in replacement of Signor Nicolini as Lohengrin; one or two other first appearances of smaller account having also occurred during the season. Signori Vianesi and Beviniani have, as in past seasons, acted efficiently as alternate conductors.

The close of Mr. Mapleson's season of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-lane Theatre, is also to take place this (Saturday) evening; but, as six supplemental performances are to be given next week, we reserve our retrospect until then. The announcements for this week were—"Lohengrin" on Monday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" on Tuesday and to-night (Saturday), and "Don Giovanni" on Thursday.

Adolphe Adam's pretty opera, "Le Postillon de Longjumeau," was given by the French company at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, when M. Herbert sustained the principal character in lieu of M. Tournic, who was suddenly indisposed. As Chapelou—the postillion who becomes an opera star—M. Herbert sang and acted with great effect, and the opera was given with much general efficiency; the other principal characters having been well sustained by Mlle. Mary Albert, and MM. Joinisse and Sajo. The season of these performances terminates this (Saturday) evening, the operas of the week having been repetitions.

Madame Nilsson gave a grand evening concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening.

The last grand opera concert of the season takes place at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, when Mlle. Titiens, Madame Christine Nilsson, and other eminent members of Her Majesty's Opera will contribute to the performances.

The fourth, and closing, competition at the Crystal Palace National Music meetings took place (in the Handel orchestra) yesterday (Friday) week, when the contests were between choral societies and brass bands. Several pieces—sacred and secular—were duly sung by the Liverpool representative choir, and the South London Choral Association, the prize (a purse of £100) having been adjudged to the former body, with

special commendation of the latter. The judges were Mr. H. Leslie, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Mr. J. F. Barnett. The competing brass bands were those of the Carrow Works, Norwich, the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, and the St. Marylebone Schools, Southall. The prize—in this instance a purse of £50—was awarded to the Carrow Works band; the judges having been Signor Ardit, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Intermediate performances were given (in classes where there was no competition) by the male portion of the Liverpool choir and the church choir of All Saints, Cambridge, on each of which was bestowed a certificate of merit. The proceedings closed on Saturday, when the prizes were distributed by Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, previous to which a concert was given in which the prize-winners contributed to the performances.

The sixth of this year's summer concerts at the Crystal Palace takes place to-day (Saturday), when the programme will include Gade's cantata, "The Erl-King," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The Nydenham performances of operas in English have been carried on with great spirit. After a series with Miss Rose Hersee as principal soprano, Miss Blanche Cole has reappeared as prima donna. The opera announced for Tuesday and Thursday was Balfe's "Satanella."

The public concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music will take place, at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday. The prizes are to be presented by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).

An event of special interest will be the first benefit concert of Mlle. Titiens, announced for July 28, at the Royal Albert Hall. The occasion will include the last public appearance in London of that great artist previous to her approaching departure for America.

Another important specialty of the month will be the annual benefit concert of Mr. Sims Reeves, which will this year be given at the Crystal Palace, on July 31. Besides the great tenor himself, the list of vocalists includes the names of Madame Christine Nilsson (her first and only appearance at the Crystal Palace this season), Madame Patey, and Mlle. Titiens, Signor Foli, and Mr. E. Lloyd, with Mr. Manns and Mr. Arthur Sullivan as conductors.

Among the successful concerts which have lately been given may be mentioned those of Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. Richard Blagrove, Mlle. Inez de Villette, and Madame Cellini.

THEATRES.

On Saturday morning, at the Olympic, an adaptation of M. Denney's "Le Centenaire," by Mr. George R. Sims, was produced for the first time. The new piece is entitled "A Hundred Years Old." The hero, who has attained to that great age, Jacques Fauvel, is represented by Mr. Odell, who has been long absent from us, but now returns in a character worthy of his talents. The old man has a son, Georges Fauvel, supported by Mr. W. Hignold, who has two daughters, Camille (Miss Louise Willes) and Juliette (Miss Nelly Harris). All these venerate the centenary, regarding him almost as a prophet, and respect even his prejudices. He has one, for instance, against doctors; and, accordingly, they are careful to introduce a medical adviser as an attorney, one Richard (Mr. Westland), who especially warns the family of the danger of a fit of passion to the patient. Some domestic complications lead the old man direct into this peril; but he perceives the snare laid for him, and by governing his temper escapes it. De Mangars, the villain of the piece, is skilfully supported by Mr. H. R. Teesdale. Camille is entrapped by his schemes into a false position, and incurs her grandfather's anger. Her lover, René d'Alby (Mr. F. H. Macklin), believes in her, however, and his faith proves sufficient to defeat the plans of the enemy. Her sister, Juliette, is also true to her, and the centenary is ultimately convinced of her innocence. René avenges the troubles of Camille on De Mangars, who, when dying, surrenders the correspondence that had compromised her. Mr. Odell achieved a triumph in the part of Jacques Fauvel, and the remaining characters were well sustained. The piece will bear transplanting to a permanent situation, and may be repeated with every chance of success.

Another performance in the morning took place also at the Globe, when Mr. Joseph Robins presented a varied programme "The Rough Diamond," the second act of "Our Boys," and the burlesque of "Patient Pénelope" formed part of it. Mr. T. F. Dillon also gave his capital imitations of London actors; and Mrs. Howard Paul gave her famous reproduction of Mr. Sims Reeves, with her usual success.

The performance at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday morning in aid of the French Inundation Relief Fund, of which M. E. Kimmel is the treasurer, was decidedly successful.

Mr. F. Dewar took his benefit, on Saturday night, at the Royalty, when Mr. Walter Joyce appeared as Citizen Sangroid, in "Delicate Ground." The "Lost-Boy" gave an opportunity for Mr. H. T. Craven's reappearance in Joe Spurr. The beneficiary himself appeared as Captain Crowtree, in "Black-Eyed Susan," who was, on this occasion, represented by Miss M. Oliver.

Signor Salvini gave morning performances, on Monday and Wednesday, at Drury Lane, consisting of "Il Gladiatore" and "Othello."

At the Haymarket the farce of "Locked Out" and the comedy-drama of "Alone" have been performed during the week, with the eccentricity of "The Wedding March."

A new farce, called "An Earnest Appeal," has been produced at the Strand. Mr. Byron's comedy of "Weak Woman" continues to be very attractive.

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" prospers at the Olympic.

"The Detective" is about to be withdrawn from the Mirror, and a new piece by Messrs. John Oxenford and Horace Wigan, entitled "Self," is in preparation.

The Queen's will reopen to-night, under the direction of Mr. Charles Barrington, with Tom Taylor's clever drama of "Clancarty." Mr. George Rignold and Miss Helen Barry being included in the cast.

The first of a series of performances of standard English comedies is announced to be given in the theatre of the Alexandra Palace next Saturday, when Mrs. Norman Vein Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Caroline Hill, Mr. Leathes, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, and other eminent artists will appear in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

BERLIN ARTISTS ON THE SPREE.

The river which flows through Berlin is called the Spree; and it was a happy thought of the Berlin Künstler-Verein, at the yearly midsummer festival of that society, to take their day's amusement "on the Spree." Instead of the usual picnic party on the heath at Schulzendorf, they embarked on the river, in extraordinary masquerade guise, for a voyage up stream to the pretty hamlet of Grünau, which is just beyond Köpenick, and may also be reached by the Grolitz line

of railway. One of the small river steam-boats was hired for this occasion, and was equipped with a fantastic show of warlike armament, carrying guns of formidable calibre, and decorated with the flags of all nations along her gunwale. She bore for the nonce, instead of her usual name, that of "H.M.S. Nine-Eyes," which we are quite unable to explain. The crew, mustering above one hundred jolly fellows, were dressed in white-and-blue shirts and linen trousers, and were armed with theatrical cutlasses, old horse-pistols, and flint-lock muskets or blunderbusses, of the oddest and most various patterns. The commanding officer, with no less rank than that of admiral, made an imposing figure in the uniform of a dragon, with jack-boots and spurs, with a huge military sabre at his belt, an immense pair of epaulettes, a cocked hat, and the order of the sardine-case hung upon his manly breast. Next him was the first lieutenant, who was likewise attired in the old-fashioned uniform of the land army before the battle of Jena, and who pretended to explore the unknown shores of the Spree with the aid of a big telescope, referring now and then to a maritime chart unfolded before him. A third member of the staff was the ship's doctor, brandishing his clyster pipe and presiding over a dispensary of nauseous drugs and draughts, which were much more to be dreaded than the martial weapons of his comrades. Drummers and fifers were on board to keep up a merry noise during the voyage, which promised at first to be a more peaceful pleasure-trip from the Jannowitz Bridge, two miles up the river to Grünau. But when the Nine-Eyes had got past the village of Köpenick she was unexpectedly approached by a small steam-launch from under the shore, darting forth and crossing the river with hostile intent, presently hoisting a black flag emblazoned with crossbones, and showing a party of fierce desperadoes, half naked or clad in the ragged and parti-coloured garb of Oriental vagabonds, who seemed bent on deeds of plunder and massacre. These were the Riff pirates of the Morocco coast, with whom Prince Adalbert of Prussia had a memorable naval encounter some years ago, not yet forgotten by the Berlin popular mind. A volley of musketry from the piratical craft was promptly answered by the guns of the Royal ship, and the conflict was soon engaged in with equal determination on both sides to conquer or die. The pirates endeavoured to board the larger vessel, swarming up her tall sides with their drawn cutlasses and pistols, and with dirks stuck between their teeth. Their captain, who displayed spirit and valour worthy of a better cause, was knocked down with the butt-end of a musket, and fell into the water, but swam to his own boat and soon reappeared in the fight. The admiral commanding the Nine-Eyes, for his part, behaved with heroic dignity in the matter of gesticulation and vociferation, making great play with his long rapier, he at first, with serene composure, imitated every motion of his illustrious chief; but when the affair became too pressing he was seized with a fit of cowardice, and threw himself down in abject terror. Notwithstanding all their bravery, in the long run, naval discipline and a superior armament, with very superior numbers, prevailed over the small band of Riff pirates, and they were taken prisoners of war. Landing over a social feast provided in the garden attached to the riverside tavern, where they were joined by many friends and visitors coming from town in different ways. It was a pleasant holiday for the artists of Berlin.

DISASTROUS STORM AND FLOOD AT PESTH.

The capital of Hungary, sometimes called Buda-Pesth, consists of two cities—namely, Pesth and Buda or Ofen, on the opposite banks of the Danube. Ofen or Buda is surrounded in a semicircle by hills from 700 to 1000 feet high, which are the Blocksberg, Adlers, Schwaben, Johannes, Linden, and Gaisberg. Through the ravine between these hills passes the mountain torrent called "Teufel's-Graben" (the Devil's Ditch), which, running parallel with the Danube, ultimately falls into it. Into this flow all the rivulets from the above-named mountains. For some time they have been at work on the regulation of the Teufel's-Graben, but only a part of the ditch, which is most extensive in summer, had been covered in. A tremendous storm broke over this place on Saturday evening, the 26th inst. After a very hot day of unclouded sunshine, at seven o'clock in the evening the sky became overcast, and a moderate wind rose. This was followed first by a heavy fall of rain, and then of hail, which soon attained such dimensions that all the panes of glass exposed to the force of the storm were shattered to pieces. The hailstones increased in size till they were an inch and a half long and an inch thick. In their fall they bent down all the vineyards and maize fields, and stripped the trees of their leaves. It was hoped, when the sun shone for a moment, that the storm had been only a passing one, but at eight o'clock it broke out afresh, and then the mischief really began. The hurricane raged till midnight; the rain fell in such streams that it carried away entire houses into the Danube. Ofen suffered to the utmost from this visitation. The stream of the Teufel's-Graben was swollen by the tempest into a mighty river, which dragged with it, from the Ofen vineyards, masses of clay and stones that weighed 30 cwt. This at length closed that part of the canal which had been roofed in. The rapidly advancing flood, which came from the height of 1000 feet, made a way for itself into the valley in every direction. It rushed down with such force that it flung to the ground the houses which were situated in the Ofen Donauzeile—a street at the mouth of the Teufel's-Graben. Happily, the occupants of those buildings had already vacated their dwellings, as a part of the ditch, which was walled up at that spot, had fallen in. The people took refuge in the upper floors of the front block, which happily remained unharmed; but, for the moment, they had no way of escape. The firemen were, therefore, obliged to carry them down singly on the ladders which they had hastily procured. It was still worse with the occupants of other houses; they were rushed by the falling walls, or carried away into the Danube by the torrents. The scene was horrible; young girls clinging convulsively to each other in death; mothers, with children at the breast, borne down the rapid current. Many houses in the Raitzen (Servian) town, which stood on the declivity of the Blocksberg, were flung into the valleys. A large brickkiln, which the lightning struck, was burnt to the ground. The Southern Railway, the railway on the Schwabenberg, and the tramway were much damaged; many carriages were dashed from the summit of the Schwabenberg into the Danube. The hospital of the Pesth garrison fell in; all the cellars were filled with water, and many streets were covered with uprooted trees, stones, waggons, and drowned cattle. The vineyards which surround Ofen are totally destroyed. We are informed that 500 persons are missing, and the loss of at least 120 lives has been ascertained.

The body of Mr. Kendal, who was lost on Snowdon on June 11, has been discovered in a rarely-frequented part of the mountain.



EFFECTS OF THE STORM AND FLOOD AT BUDA-PESTH.



MASQUERADE FESTIVAL OF BERLIN ARTISTS: SHAM PIRATES.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM OSBORNE, BART.

Sir William Osborne, of Beechwood Park, twelfth Baronet of Newtown, in the county of Tipperary, died on the 2nd inst., at Dunleckney Manor, Bagnalstown, in his seventieth year. He was born Oct. 16, 1805, the eldest son of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, Bart., by his wife, Lady Harriette le Poer Trench, daughter of William, first Earl of Clancarty, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Tipperary, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, March 25 1853. Sir William married, July 22, 1842, Mary, only daughter of William Thompson, Esq., county of Longford, but had no children. The baronetcy, which was created in 1629, consequently devolves on his only surviving brother, now Sir Charles Stanley Osborne, who was born in 1810, and has been twice married.

PROFESSOR CAIRNES.

John Elliott Cairnes, A.M., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London, died at Rassy, Kidbrook Park-road, on the 8th inst., aged fifty-one. This eminent political economist was born at Drogheda, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1856 he was appointed Whately Professor in that University; was subsequently given the chair of Political Economy at Queen's College, Galway; and, finally, became Professor at University College, London. In 1873 his old University conferred on him its highest distinction, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was author of numerous contributions to the solution of the political and economical questions of our time. His principal productions were—"The Logical Method of Political Economy"; "Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied"; "The Slave Power," "Political Essays," and "Some Leading Principles in Political Economy newly Expounded." Professor Cairnes was an energetic and powerful writer in defence of united University education in Ireland.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated May 7, 1872, and Jan. 10 and Oct. 25, 1873, of the Right Hon. Charles Morgan Robinson, Lord Tredegar, late of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, who died April 16 last, were proved in London on the 6th inst. by the Right Hon. Godfrey Charles, Baron Tredegar, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Rosamond, Lady Tredegar, an annuity of £1000, to be in addition to her present jointure; to each of his younger children who have not received such portion in his lifetime, portions of £10,000 each; and, in addition, he leaves to his second son, Frederic Courtney Morgan, £5000; to each of his daughters legacies of £1000 and rent charges of £100 per annum for life; to each of his younger sons rent charges of £500 per annum for life; to his grandson George Ferdinand Walker, an annuity of £200; to his grandson William Charles Marshman Style, all his shares in the Finn Valley Railway; and legacies to his godchildren and servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his eldest son, the present Baron Tredegar.

The will, dated Dec. 23, 1873, of Mr. Edward Lewis, late of Rye Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire, who died on May 31 last, at No. 25, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was proved at the Manchester district registry, on the 23rd ult., by Thomas Lewis, the brother, and Edmund Ashworth, Edward Lewis Ashworth, and Joseph Ridgway Lewis, nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the Lancashire Independent College for or towards the founding of two theological fellowships or scholarships, £2000; to the London Missionary Society, £1000; to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Manchester City Mission, £500 each; to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Colonial Missionary Society (formerly in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales), and to the Lancashire County Union of Independent Churches, £200 each, for the use of the poor of the church assembling at Grosvenor-street, Piccadilly, Manchester, £100, all free of duty; to his brother Thomas all his household furniture, £500, and an annuity of £1000; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Lewis, an annuity of £150; and there are a few other legacies. The residue is to be divided between his nephews and nieces.

The will and codicil, dated June 3 and 9, 1874, of Mr. Benjamin Edwin Gammon, late of Herbert Lodge, Loughborough Park, Brixton, and of York-road, Lambeth, who died on May 21 last, have been proved by Frederick Gammon and Herbert Benjamin Gammon, two of his sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Grace Gammon, £400, in addition to what has already been settled upon her; in trust for his brother John Gammon and his wife, £1000; and he appoints in favour of his children certain property in settlement. His sons Frederick and Herbert are appointed residuary legatees.

As a kind of acknowledgment of the success which has attended the formation of a sick relief fund by the Kentish Labourers' Union, a large number of agricultural labourers (members of that body), with their families, attended a special service at Canterbury Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, when a sermon was preached by the Dean.

Sir Edward Watkin has replied to the deputation which wait on him asking him to accept the post of chairman of the Erie Bondholders' Committee, that he will only comply with their request on condition that it is unanimously ratified on the part of all classes interested, as he is satisfied that no good can be otherwise accomplished.

The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Taunton was opened on Monday, when the judging in the various departments of live stock took place. The Queen was amongst the winners of first prizes in one of the Devon classes. The show of stock was very good, particularly in the horses, shorthorns, Devon, and pigs. During the day Prince Christian, with Viscount Bridport (president of the society), the Duke of Bedford, Lord Chesham, and Lord Vernon, paid a visit to the yard, and spent several hours in examining its departments. The Prince of Wales is amongst the exhibitors. Lord Chesham has been elected president for the ensuing year.—The Bedfordshire Agricultural Show has been held in Woburn Park, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, under the most favourable auspices as regards weather and attendance. At a luncheon Count Münster, replying to the toast of his health, said there was no fear of hostilities arising between England and Germany as long as a Russell was the English Minister at Berlin and while he (Count Münster) had the honour to represent Germany here.

CHESS.

RELATIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

PRESIDENT OF THE GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.—We can arrive at no other decision than that A is the winner of the handi ap, though we agree with you that the result is an unfair C. Could it not be arranged in future tournaments that, in the event of any player retiring before the termination, the whole of his game, whether won or lost, should be cancelled?

LAST.—You are quite right. Our problem composers were infallible! You stand alone, by-the-way, in your estimate of Messrs. Koltz and Kockelke's problem. A number of our correspondents have testified to its excellence.

J. C.—Thanks for the suggestion, but we are afraid it is hopeless. You must expect no co-operation from the club in question.

J. H. R.—Why should 1. B to K 7th be an "unlikely move"? It prevents every mate but the one with the pawn.

MA. CRIST.—To what problem do you refer?

JANE CHRISTOPHER.—You forget that Black can play 2. P to B 6th.

BEVERIDGE.—You forget that Black prevents everything by 1. R to Q B 3rd.

ALLEN J. SOWDEN, EAST MARINE.—Suppose, in reply to 2. B to K 8th, he play 2. B to B 8th, how do you mate?

TERRENOCK.—He can stop the threatened mate in several ways. Suppose, for example, he play 2. B to B 8th?

OWEN.—Black's best defence is 1. B to Q 6th.

H. W. OF OXFORD.—A. WOOD, and CARA CROCKET.—Black plays 1. B to B 6th; and on your replying with 2. B to Q 8th, moves 2. B to K 8th.

H. SCHLESNER.—A pretty problem, but unfortunately it can be "cooked" by 1. Kt to Kt 7th and K to Q 3rd.

G. I. BETHUNE.—The two-move position is objectionable on account of the Knight's being able to mate on two squares should Black play 1. B takes Q.

R. M.—The German Handicap, and Koltz and Kockelke's problems may be obtained through any foreign bookseller.

A. J. S.—The defence has been but very imperfectly analysed. At present most of the authorities pronounce in favour of Black.

G. HAYWOOD.—It is merely a question of time. Such clubs contain in themselves the germ of dissolution.

J. M. M.—Will you kindly send us another copy of your three-move problem? The adhesive pieces have become detached in our copy.

G. I. SOWDEN.—The two-move is too easy. The first in three moves can be solved by 1. B to Q 2nd, and the four-move admits, we believe, of a second solution by 1. B takes P.

PROBLEM NO. 1637.—Additional correct solutions received from Olive Crookley, Cant. J. Sowden, 1 St. E. H. V. Paul, Fry, De Chamber, Baz, A. B. Cantab, Per, J. M. B. W. A. S. Branton, R. W. S. Mother Cary.

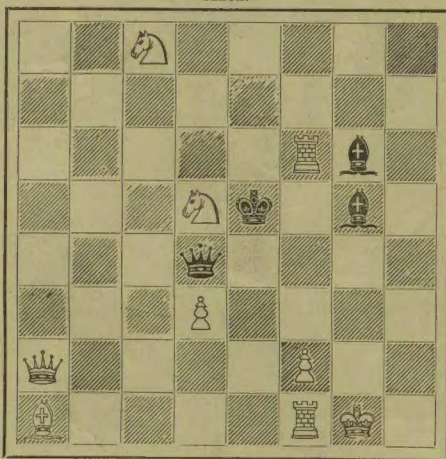
PROBLEM NO. 1637.—Correct solutions received from H. Schleunier, Cant. Baz.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1637.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 6th	4. B to Q 6th	Anything
2. B to K 4th	B to K 8th	5. Either Knight mates.	
3. B to K 3rd	B to Q 8th		

PROBLEM NO. 1639.

By M. LE COMTE, of JAYA.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT CLIFTON.

Appended is another Game from the late Match between Messrs. THOROLD and MINCHIN.—(Queen's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.).	BLACK (Mr. T.).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to B 4th	P takes P
3. P to K 3rd	P to K 4th
4. B takes P	P takes P
5. P takes P	Kt to B 3rd
6. Kt to K 2nd	
7. B to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd
8. Q to K 3rd	B to K 4th
9. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K 3rd	
11. Castles	B to K 3rd
12. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd
13. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
14. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
15. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
16. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
17. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
18. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
19. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
20. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
21. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
22. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
23. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
24. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
25. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
26. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
27. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
28. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
29. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
30. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
31. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
32. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
33. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
34. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
35. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
36. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
37. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
38. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
39. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
40. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
41. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
42. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
43. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
44. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
45. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
46. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
47. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
48. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
49. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
50. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd

On Monday morning the Agincourt, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, the Monarch, and the Sultan arrived at Spithead and saluted the flag of Admiral Elliot.

Lord Russell has published a pamphlet, entitled "Some Thoughts on National Education for the United Kingdom," in which he recommends entirely free instruction in all schools supported or assisted by the State.

While a gentleman and his wife named Rees were driving with their children near Harlech their horse ran away, and the whole party were thrown out of their carriage. Mr. Rees was killed on the spot, Mrs. Rees died shortly afterwards, and the children were greatly injured.

A meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture was held at Perth, yesterday week, specially to consider the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill and its probable extension to Scotland. There was a very large attendance of members, and the bill was unanimously condemned.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Full accounts were given last week of the deplorable mischief which had been caused by the sudden overflow of the Garonne, the Gers, the Arriège, and other rivers in the southern departments of France near the Pyrenees, but more especially in the towns of Toulouse and Agen, and the many villages lying between them. A number of illustrations were at the same time presented in our Journal. We have engraved for this week's publication facsimile copies of some of the original sketches taken by our special artist at Toulouse.

It will perhaps be remembered, and may therefore scarcely need to be explained, that the Garonne separates the greater part of the town from the Faubourg St. Cyprien. Three bridges—the Pont St. Pierre, the Pont Neuf, and the Pont St. Michel—connect the Faubourg St. Cyprien, on the left bank of the river, with the other quarters of Toulouse. The entire population was reckoned at 120,000, of which 25,000 belonged to the Faubourg St. Cyprien. At the back of the town, winding round its north and east sides, is the Grand Canal du Midi, which connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The famous battle of Toulouse, between the French under Marshal Soult and the English under the Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of the Peninsular War, took place on April 10, 1814, upon the hills of Montrave, commanding the passage of this canal. At one time in the course of the battle the Faubourg St. Cyprien was invested by the troops of General Hill. An obelisk of bricks, on the heights of Calvignat, has been erected by the municipality in honour of the French soldiers who fell in that battle. Toulouse, the ancient Tolosa, was an important Roman colony, and was in the fifth century the capital of the Visigoths; again it was, at a later period, the capital of Languedoc and the gay resort of Provençal troubadours; in the thirteenth century it became the head-quarters of the Inquisition, and witnessed the atrocious persecution carried on to exterminate the Albigenses. It was besieged for the Pope upon one occasion by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and it has been the scene of many important events in French history. The barracks, the arsenal, and the hospitals of this city, and its old university, are worthy of its provincial rank. Its buildings present many tokens of antiquity, but have no great architectural pretensions.

The amount of damage caused by the flood at Toulouse is greater than anywhere else. The whole of the Faubourg St. Cyprien has been rendered unfit for dwelling, and many of the houses are entirely destroyed. Three hundred lives are lost, including several brave men, one the Marquis d'Hautpoul, who were drowned while attempting in boats to save the people from the falling houses. The sketches engraved for this week represent the following scenes and incidents:—A bit of the shore of the Isle du Ramier, in the river Garonne; the foot-bridge and draw-bridge over a narrow arm of the river in the Quartier Tounis, opposite the Pont St. Michel; the Pont Neuf, at the other extremity of the Quai de Tounis; the soldiers cutting a trench at the Patte d'Oie, to let off the water from the Faubourg St. Cyprien; the encampment of homeless families in the Avenue St. Simon; the ruins of the village of Moissac, a few miles distant from Toulouse, with a party searching for dead bodies; the remains of the Pont St. Michel, at Toulouse, which was a suspension-bridge; and those of the weighing-post and scales, used for levying toll on merchandise there entering the town, with a portion of the bridge itself cast upon shore. These sketches are by M. Dick de Lony, one of the artists lately employed at the camp of the Spanish army in Navarre to furnish our illustrations of the Carlist war.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The following are the special questions selected for discussion at the meeting at Brighton in October next:—

I. Jurisprudence Department.—International Law Section.—What, if any, are the modifications required in the existing law of nations? And how may municipal law best be brought into harmony with international obligations?

Municipal Law Section.—1. Is it desirable that a prerogative of Parliament should affect the position of bills and other matters in progress, as it now does? 2. Is the codification of the law of England practicable, and if so in what form? 3. Is it possible, by the creation of a special tribunal or otherwise, to provide for the more satisfactory trial of claims for bodily injuries?

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Has the Prevention of Crime Act of 1871 proved satisfactory in its operation? 2. What improvements are required in the present treatment of prisoners in county and borough gaols?

II. Education Department.—1. How far can the system of primary education in the country be advanced and extended by the half-time system, by grouping of schools, and by legislation in restriction of the employment of the labour of children? 2. How can the influence of the Universities be most effectively exerted on the general education of the country? 3. Is a fair proportion of the endowments of the country made applicable to female education?

III. Health Department.—1. To what causes are to be attributed the ill-construction and want of sanitary provisions which exist in the dwellings of the upper and middle classes, and what is the best method which should be adopted to remedy and rectify the same? 2. What are the advantages or disadvantages of water supply being lodged in the hands of local authorities? 3. What are the advantages of English, as compared with foreign, watering-places and health resorts? What are the best means for rendering the English watering-places more efficient, for obviating the dangers arising from the occasional introduction of infectious diseases, and for determining the annual rate of mortality in each district?

IV. Economy and Trade Department.—1. On what principles should Imperial subventions be granted to local authorities? 2. Is it desirable that the system of "short term" military service should be superseded or supplemented by compulsory military service? 3. What means are practicable for checking the aggregation and deterioration of unemployed labour in large towns?

Lord Aberdeen has accepted the office of president of the congress; and Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, has accepted the office of president of the Education Department.

In several parts of Ireland, and also at Liverpool and other places in England where there are large Irish communities, the "Twelfth of July," the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, was celebrated by Orangemen. No disturbances are reported. At Londonderry the ceremony in connection with the opening of a new Orange hall was of an imposing nature.

An inquest held last Saturday, at Colney Hatch, on the body of a lunatic showed that the deceased had been in the habit, during his insanity, of eating grass, leaves, pupae, and other rubbish, and the cause of death was shown to be suffocation by a mass of half-chewed grass becoming lodged at the back of the throat whilst the deceased was in an epileptic fit. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

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SUPERSEDES SELTZER WATER AND OTHER ARTIFICIALLY AERATED WATERS.—*Medical Times.*

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE TYPE OF PURITY.—G. H. BARTLETT, F.C.S., Public Analyst.

THE SWORN ENEMY OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND INDIGESTION.—*London Medical Record.*

AN ARTICLE OF DIET, AT ONCE REFRESHING, AGREEABLE, AND OF GREAT VALUE.—JAMES PALFREY, M.D., Obs. Physician to the London Hospital.

BY FAR THE BEST SPARKLING WATER FOR EVERYDAY USE AT THE DINNER-TABLE.—WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, Surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital.

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INCOMPARABLY THE BEST OF ALL MINERAL WATERS FOR MIXING WITH WINE ON ACCOUNT OF ITS EXCEEDING SOFTNESS AND REMARKABLE DELICACY OF FLAVOUR, WHILE ITS EFFERVESCENT QUALITIES RENDER IT ESPECIALLY REFRESHING.—*The Wines of the World*, by H. VIZETELLY, Wine Juror for Great Britain at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873.

A GREAT COMFORT IN WEAK DIGESTION.—DR. J. K. CHAMBERS, F.R.C.S., Hon. Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

EXHILARATING: GOOD FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LOSS OF APPETITE.—*Companion to the British Pharmacopæia* (Tenth Edition), by PETER SQUIRE, F.R.S., Chemist on the Establishment of H.M. the Queen.

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THE LARGE GLASS BOTTLES (OF THE NEW SHAPE) CONTAIN NEARLY THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS AN ORDINARY SODA OR SELTZER WATER BOTTLE, AND THE LARGE STONE BOTTLES MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS AN ORDINARY SODA OR SELTZER WATER BOTTLE. IF THE BOTTLES ARE PROPERLY RE-CORKED AND LAID ON THEIR SIDES, APOLLINARIS WATER WILL REMAIN BRISK AND SPARKLING FOR MANY DAYS. IT IS THEREFORE MUCH CHEAPER THAN, AS WELL AS SUPERIOR TO, MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS.

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The water in the glass bottles is doubly charged at the spring with its natural gas, and is as effervescent as Brighton Seltzer Water. Stone bottles are not so highly charged, but by some are preferred. The Apollinaris Water is sold by the Company at the following prices:

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No. 2. St. Emilion, 1870 vintage. A superior Wine	24s.			26s.	No. 2. Crème de Bonzy, Sec. A superior Wine. Possesses all the qualities of a high-class Champagne	48s.	52s.	All Spirits bottled in the Company's New Pattern Bottles.			
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